FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON 'SHIELD-82' MILITARY EXERCISES

Traffic Restricted

AU241648 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] In connection with the Shield-82 military exercises, in which the Warsaw Pact Treaty member-countries are participating, in view of traffic safety and in order to avoid accidents on the road, the Bulgarian People's Militia Traffic Department recommends that Bulgarian citizens abstain from driving private automobiles and other vehicles east of the following roads from 24 September until 1 October 1982: Nikopol, Pleven, Lovech, Troyan, Kurnare village (Plovdiv Okrug) and north of the Plovdiv, Khaskovo - Kapitan Andreevo highway.

'Intensive Preparations'

AU241907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Today intensive preparations for the Shield-82 military exercises, which are opening tomorrow, took place in all of the socialist countries' training camps on Bulgarian territory. In the evening concerts were given by army song and dance groups from the fraternal armies. A meeting for exchange of experience on special subjects was also held.

Romanian Staff Participation

AU251546 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Military maneuvers of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries begin in Bulgaria today under the codename Shield-82. Some 60,000 men of the Warsaw Pact armies are participating. The maneuvers will be commanded by Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian defense minister.

The logo of the Shield-82 maneuvers also incorporates the Romanian flag and Major General Dragu, representative of the Romanian Army, attended a soiree in Sofia on the Bulgarian Army anniversary. Thus, it could be concluded that a contingent of the Romanian armed forces had arrived for the maneuvers. However, Romanian sources in Sofia assert that only staff units are participating. Since 1968 Romania has not participated in any joint maneuvers but merely sent staff officers.

The Shield-82 maneuvers are taking place east of a line running across the middle of Bulgaria up to the Turkish border.

Deputy Commander Interviewed

LD251236 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The staff and troops of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty states are continuing preparations for the military exercises in Bulgaria codenamed Shield-82. The series of "Shield" joint exercises started in 1972. The present one is the fourth. (Gabor Dombovari) prepared the following interview in the field with Lt Gen Dr Lajos Morocz, deputy commander of the exercise.

[Begin recording] [Morocz] The exercises which have taken place here and on the territories of other member countries have been military exercises of a fundamentally defensive nature. The size of the forces taking part in them and the variety of the kinds of military forces changes. Taking part in this exercise here apart from the land forces are detachments of the air force, (?antiaircraft) troops and naval forces. These kinds of military forces, and their weapons, will accomplish their tasks with joint collaboration and in cooperation. Hungary is represented here fundamentally by ground troops. Our soldiers are well prepared for the exercise and it is my conviction that they will be able to carry it out successfully, in close cooperation with the troops of the other fraternal armies.

Readiness Inspections

AU251807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The military-technical equipment is being checked and the last inspections of readiness to accomplish the assigned tasks are being carried out today everywhere in the training camps of the fraternal armies of the socialist countries participating in the Shield-82 exercises as well as in the training grounds and firing ranges in the exercise area. Coordination among the fraternal armies is being ensured. Song and dance groups from the friendly armies gave concerts and recitals tonight in various camps.

Soldiers Interviewed

AU251910 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Region of exercises, Sept 25 (BTA) -- At the Shield-82 military exercises with the participation of staffs and armies of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, reporters from the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY visited the camps of the fraternal armies. The exercises are held under conditions maximally close to combat ones. Everywhere in the camps is felt a business-like atmosphere.

In the camp of the Soviet army, the busy and concentrated soldiers quickly turned into cordial and smiling friends. "We are perfectly familiar with the combat task and I am sure we shall manage to fulfill it, but still we kept training to the last moment, because we are positioned in the very centre of the fighting," said officer Lebedev. "We are very glad that in the combat actions we are side by side with the soldiers from the fraternal armies. This reassures us and at the same time carries greater responsibilities. In numbered hours we shall have to show combat skills of high class, we have to prove it that we are worthy successors of the glorious Red Army fighters and that we, together with the men in the fraternal armies, stand a sure guard of peace and our socialist gains."

The reporters visited also the landing units of the Polish army. The fighters, clothed in combat overalls and with red berets, have more than once aroused the admiration with their fast, precise and courageous actions at the most dangerous spots of the "fighting." "I am glad I am in Bulgaria, where we were accorded such a warm and hospitable reception," said the Pol Tochasz. "In the fighting we shall act together with the fighters of the fraternal armies with whom, if necessary we shall stand up to defend our socialist acquisitions." The time has come when the landing troops are to enter the "fighting." First they study the place of the action and then decide their actions with the supreme precision because every minute, and every second very often, matter in the action.

Officer Geza Bertel met us in the units of the Hungarian People's Army. "Actually we have been preparing for the exercises for quite a long time," he said. The soldiers must be ready for every kind of exercises and, if necessary, for fighting in real. We paid serious attention to both the combat techniques and to the political education of the servicemen. Upon our arrival in Bulgaria, the most important thing was to start immediately studying the terrain in which we were to "fight."

The soldiers regard their participation in the Shield-82 military exercises as a matter of high honor, he went on. They are proud to represent the Hungarian People's Army and they realize the great significance of the exercises. The Hungarian soldiers have been greatly impressed by the hospitality of the people in Bulgaria. The fraternal feelings of the Bulgarian soldiers and of the working people are a powerful impetus to the fighters from the Hungarian People's Army to "fight" in a manner they are expected to.

Newspaper Issued

AU252001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The first issue of the daily COMBAT FRATERNITY has been released and distributed on the territory of the Shield-82 military exercises of the Warsaw Pact Treaty joint armed forces. This newspaper is a publication of the exercises' leadership and is prepared by a joint editorial board comprising military journalists from the fraternal joint armed forces.

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER AL-KASM ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD271032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] "Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, and his entourage arrived in Prague today for an official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. At Prague's Ruzyne Airport, festively decorated with the flags of both countries, the Syrian statesman was welcomed by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, on whose invitation the visit is taking place. Federal Vice-Premiers Vaclav Hula, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Svatopluk Potac and Rudolf Rohlicek and other representatives were also present during the welcoming ceremony.

After a cordial welcome, Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, accompanied by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, inspected an honor guard and afterwards exchanged greetings with other Czechoslovak representatives and officials of the Syrian Embassy. The welcoming ceremony was concluded by a parade by the honor guard.

CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR NEW YORK, UN SESSION

LD241932 Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left here Friday for New York, at the head of a Czechoslovak delegation to the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

HUSAK RECEIVES IRANIAN PLANNING MINISTER

LD241336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received today at Prague Castle Mohammad Taqi Banki, minister of state in charge of plan and budget organizations of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the course of their meeting Czechoslovak-Iranian relations to date were assessed and it was noted that possibilities exist for further deepening mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. Views were also exchanged on a number of questions concerning the current international situation.

Visitor Views Talks, Relations

LD240506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Mohammad Taqi Banki, state minister for planning and budget of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is currently on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. He told our reporter of the results of his visit:

[Begin recording -- Banki in English fading into Czech translation] My colleagues and I assess highly the talks and the conclusions adopted. I met President Husak, who informed me that in the interest of increasing mutual cooperation between the two countries an extraordinary Czechoslovak plenipotentiary has been appointed who will manage this cooperation on the Czechoslovak side.

I also had talks with Premier Lubomir Strougal and we explained our positions to each other. We stated that the level of our cooperation is good, particularly in the economic sphere. Among other things, we signed an appendix to the existing contract in which supplies of steel and engineering equipment important for our industry were agreed upon. An agreement on geological exploration of mineral deposits has been concluded. The CSSR has an increasingly important place in our foreign trade. The future development of mutual contacts will depend on the interest and activity of the two states.

STROUGAL MEETS WITH ARGENTINE TRADE MINISTER

LD241920 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received in Prague today Alberto Fraguio, Argentine minister of trade. During the meeting, the Czechoslovak premier described the Argentine representative's visit as an important step towards the development of mutual relations. He stressed that Czechoslovakia and Argentina can supplement each other suitably in the economic sphere and can dynamically expand mutual trade on a long term basis. The Argentine minister appreciated Czechoslovakia's stand during the military conflict between Argentina and Great Britain. During a discussion about economic cooperation he underlined that in addition to bilateral contacts it is also necessary to create conditions for cooperation between Czechoslovak and Argentine industrial and commercial enterprises on third markets.

Trade Protocol Signed

LD241928 Prague CTK in English 1557 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Prague, 24 Sep [CTK] -- A session of the Czechoslovak-Argentine Mixed Commission for Trade ended here Friday with the signing of a final protocol. The protocol, signed by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban [title as received] and Argentine Minister of Trade Alberto Fraguio, provides for the further development of economic relations between the two countries, particularly for Czechoslovakia's purchases of raw materials and agricultural produce in Argentina and exports of equipment for power plants, cement works, textile and engineering plants to this country. New in the development of bilateral economic relations is an agreement on cooperation on third markets and development of technical cooperation in some engineering branches.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE SOVIET DEFENSE PLANNER, ENVOY

Husak Meets Moskalenko

LD241856 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Marshal Kirill Moskalenko, twice Hero of the USSR and Hero of Czechoslovakia. Army General Martin Dzur and other personages took part in the reception, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Lt Gen Grigoriy Brorisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, was also present.

Strougal Talks With Kuznetsov

LD250412 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] In Prague today Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Marat Kuznetsov, charge d'affaires of the USSR to Czechoslovakia. During their talk they discussed specific issues of the further development and intensification of cooperation between the two countries, particularly economic cooperation.

JAPANESE DIETMEN TOUR PRAGUE, MEET OFFICIALS

LD241904 Prague CTK in English 1536 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Prague 24 Sep (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Friday the visiting delegation of the Japanese Parliament House of Representatives headed by its Speaker Hajime Fukuda, in the presence of Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra.

Discussed during the meeting were Czechoslovak-Japanese relations and the precodnitions of their further deepening. Both sides agreed that the development of contacts and mutually advantageous cooperation corresponds to the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and is in full harmony with efforts for the preservation of peace in the world. The delegation of Japanese deputies was received Friday also by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, for talks mainly on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Japan. They stressed their countries' interest in the further deepening of bilateral cooperation not only in this sphere but also in sports, culture, etc.

Members of the Japanese delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown warrior on Vitkov Hill here earlier in the day, accompanied by deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and Chairman of the House of Nations Dalibor Hanes. The Japanese guests also inspected historical monuments at Prague Castle.

Conclude Visit, Depart

LD262304 Prague CTK in English 1743 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- An official delegation of the Japanese Parliament House of Representatives, led by its Speaker Hajime Fukuda, ended its visit to Czechoslovakia Sunday and left Prague. The Japanese guests were seen off at Prague airport by Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and Chairman of the House of Nations Dalibor Hanes and other representatives.

The seven members of the delegation representing all political parties in the Japanese Parliament met during the visit with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, Strougal and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra for talks on various international issues, Hajime Fukuda said before the departure, stressing that both sides agreed on the necessity to exert every effort for the preservation of peace and for disarmament.

Japan and Czechoslovakia are two countries with different social systems and at present contacts between such countries are very important. There are almost 160 states in the world and if some important events occur in any of them it undoubtedly influences also others. Therefore it is necessary to learn about each other, Hajime Fukuda said stressing that this is why the Japanese delegation's visit to Czechoslovakia was of great significance and why Japan is interested in constant development of relations with Czechoslovakia.

Hajime Fukuda said that Czechoslovak-Japanese cooperation in the sphere of economy and technical development is very useful and that it is especially important to intensify contacts between representatives of Japanese companies in Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovak trade organizations. Bilateral goods exchange could be enriched also by cooperation on third markets Hajime Fukuda said.

FRENCH CP SECRETARY MEETS CPCZ LEADERS 24 SEP

LD241524 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic received in Prague today Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, who is on a friendly visit in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, Presidium members and CPCZ Central Committee secretaries were also present.

In a cordial, comradely talk information was exchanged on the results attained in the implementation of tasks adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 24th French Communist Party Congress. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the level of relations between the CPCZ and the French Communist Party, and emphasized their determination to promote the development of further cooperation between the two parties in the interests of peace, the relaxation of tension, disarmament, democracy and socialism.

Political, economic, and cultural relations between CZechoslovakia and France, where real opportunities for further development of all-round cooperation between the two countries exist in keeping with the interests of both nations, were also discussed.

Topical problems concerning the international situation were also discussed. Both representatives stressed that both communist parties decisively reject the arms race which U.S. imperialism is unleashing together with the ruling circles of the North Atlantic pact, and that they fully support the popular antiwar movement in Europe and in other continents.

They stressed the urgency of further stepping up joint actions by all peace-loving forces to preserve peace, halt the senseless rearming process inspired by the imperialist circles, and achieve a pronounced limitation and reduction of armaments.

As regards the dangerous development of the situation in the Near East, both sides resolutely denounced the brutal Israeli aggression and the genocide of the Palestinian and Lebanese people, which would not have been possible without political support and material assistance from Washington.

They demanded the immediate enforcement of the UN Security Council resolutions demanding the immediate halting of the aggression and the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. They support a negotiated settlement in the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. They affirmed full support for the just demands of the Arab people of Palestine for the realization of their inalienable right to free life in their own state.

KEMPNY, DELEGATION VISIT NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA

LD242028 Prague CTK in English 1748 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn (CETEKA correspondent) [No date as received] -- Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Czech National Council Josef Kempny met here Friday with Deputy Chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) group in the FRG Bundestag Karl Liedtke and later with Chairman of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) group Wolfgang Mischnick.

Josef Kempny, who is heading a delegation of the Czech National Council on an official visit to North Rhine-Westphalia, stressed during his talks with FRG officials Czechoslovakia's interest in the continuation of the process of detente in Europe which has positively contributed towards development of relations between the two states in all spheres. He also laid stress on the significance of the continuation of contacts between the FRG and Czechoslovakia in the spirit of the treaty of mutual relations and of the conclusions of the 1978 visit to the FRG by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

Later in the day the Czechoslovak delegation met in Dusseldorf with Minister-President of the North Rhine - Westphalia Land Government Johannes Rau. Both sides positively evaluated the development of bilateral relations in all spheres and pointed to the possibilities of their further extension in the sphere of policy, economy and culture. They stressed the necessity to maintain contacts contributing towards the strengthening of mutual confidence, preservation of the process of detente and peace.

Return to Prague 26 Sep

LD262136 Prague CTK in English 1737 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Prague (CETEKA correspondent) -- A delegation of the Czech National Council, led by its chairman and Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member Josef Kempny, returned here Sunday from an official visit to North Rhine-Westphalia at the invitation of the Land government of this FRG Federal Republic.

The Czechoslovak guests visited Saturday the nuclear research centre in Julich, near Cologne, and were acquainted with the most interesting programs of the centre.

Later in the day, Josef Kempny met in Dusseldorf with Gerd Deumlich, Presidium member of the German Communist Party and other functionaries. In the evening, final talks with leading representative of the Land parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia were held.

In an interview with Czechoslovak journalists accredited in West Germany, Josef Kempny stressed that talks at various levels showed bilateral interest in extension of cooperation in all spheres of political and economic life, which means a significant contribution to the process of detente and peace.

CPCZ'S FOJTIK LEADS DELEGATION TO ATHENS

LD242016 Prague CTK in English 1752 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Prague [No date as received] -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, led by its secretary Jan Fojtik, left Prague for Athens on Friday on a visit at the invitation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK).

LENART ARRIVES IN POVAZSKA BYSTRICA ON VISIT

LD241322 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee arrived in Povazska Bystrica today for a working visit.

He will acquaint himself at the ZVL Klement Gottwald Povazske Engineering Works, with the implementation of investment construction tasks and the development of key programs.

FISCHER TO SPEAK AT UN SESSION 28 SEPTEMBER

LD252344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1955 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, New York, 25 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in New York on Saturday to attend the 37th UN General Assembly session. In the general debate on Tuesday he will make a GDR policy statement on the main questions of the General Assembly's agenda.

GDR-LAO COMMUNIQUE, TREATY ON FRIENDSHIP

ADN Reports Communique

LD231400 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1001 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- In the present tense world political situation, the stable, dynamic development of the socialist fraternal states, the consolidation of their unity and solidarity and their coordinated approach in the international arena are of decisive importance for consolidating the international positions of socialism as the main policy in the struggle for peace, states the joint communique published in Berlin today at the conclusion of the 4-day official friendship visit to the GDR by the Lao party and state delegation.

The joint communique stresses the mutual agreement between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos. The treaty on friendship and cooperation signed on 22 September introduced a new phase in relations between the two fraternal parties and governments as well as social forces of the GDR and Laos.

The two sides endorsed the demand -- made repeatedly to the United States -- to adopt a constructive approach to the Geneva talks with the USSR on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and strategic arms as a whole.

The Soviet proposals at these talks open up real opportunities for a substantial reduction in arms. Both sides drew attention to the threats to peace and the relations between socialist and capitalist states in Europe, which would arise as a result of the implementation of the NATO decisions on siting new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Both sides regarded these plans as a dangerous attempt to destroy the approximate military-strategic balance of forces in Europe and the world.

Erich Honecker and Kaysone Phomvihan called for a successful outcome of the Madrid meeting and the adoption of a balanced and constructive final document containing, above all, a decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The policy of confrontation and stepped-up arming of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, gives cause for deep concern, continues the communique. The unprecedented escalation of armaments, the planned use of nuclear weapons, the boycott policy aimed at undermining detente, the fanning of tensions and conflict sources meets with the growing opposition of peoples and responsible politicians.

The GDR and Laos endorse their readiness to cooperate with all states, all peoples and forces to work actively to avert the threat of war, consolidate peace and international security. They declare their full support for the manifold constructive initiatives on the part of the Soviet Union in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress peace program and stress that concrete steps for arms limitation and disarmament constitute the key issue in the struggle to preserve and safeguard peace, to avert a nuclear world catastrophe. Honecker and Phomvihan described the countries of the Nonaligned Movement as an important force in this struggle.

Both sides underlined their anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting for national and social liberation, against imperialism, hegemony, expansionism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination. They noted that cooperation between the three current revolutionary currents is bringing about deepseated revolutionary changes in the world and thus leading to a further change in the balance of forces in favor of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The GDR and Laos state their unreserved solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine and their legitimate representative, the PLO, with the Lebanese people and all victims of Israeli aggression. They demand that the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to found an independent state of their own, be upheld. They fully and wholly support the proposals of the USSR, put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with the six principles for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace settlement in the Middle East.

The two sides stressed that the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism as well as Beijing's hegemonistic and expansionist strivings also threaten peace and security in Asia. They praised the proposals by the USSR and the other socialist fraternal states for creating an atmosphere of trust, cooperation and good-neighborly relations between the states of Asia. They support the proposal by Mongolia for signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse by force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific.

The GDR holds the special relations between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in high regard and expects new impulses to emerge from the three countries' summit meeting, which will take place this December, in the interests of the peoples of the three countries, peace and stability, friendship and cooperation between the states of Southeast Asia.

Both sides call for the implementation of the UN resolutions for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They call for the removal of all forms of imperialist and neocolonialist exploitation and discrimination and approve the creation of a new international economic order on the basis of equality.

Honecker and Phomvihan noted with great pleasure that the friendship and cooperation between both parties and states is developing successfully on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They emphasized that the indestructible fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR represents the most important guarantee for further successes in solving the tasks of socialist development.

The communique states with regard to bilateral economic relations that the GDR will grant Laos assistance, in accordance with the concluded agreements, in developing its economy and training cadres. Both sides agreed to carry out in the future a coordination of economic plans to suit the conditions in the interests of a consistent continued development of bilateral economic relations.

Erich Honecker accepted with thanks an invitation from Kaysone Phomvihan to pay a reciprocal visit to Laos.

Daily Publishes Treaty

AU242001 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic signed in Berlin on 22 September]

[Text] The GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic proceeding from the fact that close relations of fraternal friendship, solidaristic affinity, universal cooperation and mutual aid exist between the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic which are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism;

relying on the fact that the good traditional relations firmly link both state and peoples;

being firmly convinced that the universal strengthening of their close friendship and cooperation corresponds to the basic interests of the peoples of both states and serves the further deepening of the fraternal relations among the socialist states and peoples;

being guided by the striving to contribute toward strengthening the cohesion of the community of socialist states which is based on the common social order and final aims;

being prepared to constantly further develop and improve the universal cooperation between the two states and devote in this context great attention to the political, ideologic and economic cooperation;

reaffirming that the strengthening, expansion and protection of the socialist achievements which were made by the sacrifical work of both peoples are the internationalist obligation of both states;

being guided by the striving to guarantee the most favorable international conditions for building socialism in accordance with the principles and aims of the socialist foreign policy and being determined to be in anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples struggling for their national and social liberation;

consistently supporting the unity and cohesion of all forces which struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, against imperialism, hegemonism, expansionism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all its forms;

being determined to promote the further strengthening of peace and security in Europe, Asia and throughout the world and contribute toward developing and expanding the relations among states of different social orders on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter; and

paying great attention to the further development and improvement of the contractual foundations of their bilateral relations,

have agreed to the following:

Article 1

The high contracting parties -- guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism -- shall continue to develop the comradely relations of the fraternal friendship, solidarity and mutual aid between the peoples of the GDR and Lao People's Democratic Republic and universally strengthen and deepen cooperation on the basis of complete equality of rights, mutual recognition of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs and mutual advantage.

Article 2

The high contracting parties shall strengthen and expand economic and scientific-technological cooperation on the basis of the most-favored-nation-treatment and mutual benefit and thus contribute toward strengthening socialism and toward better and better satisfying the material and cultural needs of the peoples of both countries. Here they pay increasing attention to the bi- and multilateral cooperation among the states of the socialist community.

Both sides shall closely cooperate in the cultural and scientific fields, in the vocational sector including vocational training, in the health sector, in the fields of literature, art, press, radio, television, film, physical culture and sport.

They shall promote the further development of cooperation between the social institutions and the mass organizations and utilize these as an important means so that the peoples of both countries acquaint each other with their lives, experiences and achievements in building socialism.

Article 3

The high contracting parties shall untiringly work to further strengthen the fraternal relations and the cohesion among the states of the socialist community on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Both sides shall exert every effort to strengthen the socialist world system. They shall actively contribute toward developing and protecting the achievements of socialism and determinedly support the struggle of the peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Article 4

The high contracting parties shall exert every effort to actively contribute to smashing all machinations and attacks of imperialism and the forces of international reaction in the interest of peace and security of the peoples.

They shall actively support the just struggle of the peoples for finally eliminating colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all its forms. Both sides promote the close cooperation and solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America liberated from imperialist and colonial domination in their struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and expansionism, for strengthening independence and for social progress.

Article 5

The high contracting parties shall continue to actively contribute to the struggle for peace and international security. They are undertaking every effort to strengthen international detente, to achieve general and complete disarmament including nuclear disarmament, and to eliminate all forms of hegemonism and expansionism in international relations. Both sides support the solution of all international controversial questions by peaceful means without infringing on the right of states to individual and collective self-defense against aggression, corresponding to the UN Charter.

Article 6

The high contracting parties support the development and improvement of relations between states having different social orders on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of state borders, noninterference in internal affairs, equal rights and mutual benefit and the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Article 7

The high contracting parties regard the inviolability of the state borders which have developed since World War II, including the state border between the GDR and the FRG, as important prerequisite for guaranteeing peace and security in Europe. They support the efforts which are directed at strengthening peace and security in this region.

Both sides support all efforts which are directed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

Article 8

The high contracting parties shall maintain and develop their relations with West Berlin in agreement with the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971, proceeding from the fact that West Berlin is not part of the FRG and will not be governed by it.

Article 9

The high contracting parties shall inform each other and discuss together problems concerning relations between both states as well as international questions of interest to both sides.

Article 10

This treaty must be ratified and will enter into force with the exchange of the ratification instruments which will take place in Vientiane in the near future.

Article 11

This treaty will be concluded for a period of 25 years and will be automatically prolonged by another 10 years each time if neither of the high contracting parties expresses the wish in writing to cancel it 12 months before the end of the term of validity.

Worked out in Berlin on 22 September 1982 in two originals, each in the German and Lao languages, both texts being equally binding.

[Signed] On behalf of the GDR Erich Honecker

On behalf of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Kaysone Phomvihan

AFP: WALESA MAY BE 'FORCIBLY' RECEIVING DRUGS

NC251120 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Lund, Sweden, Sept. 25 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, detained leader of Poland's suspended independent trade union Solidarity, may be forcibly receiving character-modifying drugs, the south Swedish Solidarity committee said here today. The drugs were believed to be mixed with his food, making him abnormally fat and apathetic, the committee said.

Members said they had received news of Mr Walesa from a Polish journalist, Mrs Krystyna Rybinska, at present in West Germany. Mrs Rybinska, before leaving Poland, had been contacted by dissident writer Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, who in turn had met Mr Walesa's wife, Danuta, two weeks earlier. According to Mr Bartozeswki, a Solidarity member and chairman of the Polish pen club, Mrs Walesa said her husband had become abnormally fat, and showed signs of "psychic" maladjustment. This, according to Mrs Walesa, proved he was being given psychotropic drugs against his will.

The south Swedish Solidarity committee has appealed for Western doctors to examine Mr Walesa. Swedish Red Cross Chairman Anders Wickman has said his organisation would do its best to organise a meeting with Mr Walesa, who had been in detention for some nine months.

Mrs Walesa Denies Report

NC262032 Paris AFP in English 2017 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 26 (AFP) -- Danuta Walesa, wife of the interned Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, today described as "vulgar lies" reports that her husband was being forced to take drugs. Mrs Walesa, who has just spent three days with her husband at his 'exile' in south-east Poland near the Soviet frontier, said today that he "felt fine."

Countering reports from a Solidary committee in Sweden which claimed he was taking special drugs, Mrs Walesa said: "I am not qualified to know whether he is being given something or not -- but whoever gave out that report is not serious." She said she visited her husband with two of their seven children before returning to their Gdansk home on Friday.

Mrs Walesa had no news about the possibility of her husband being transferred somewhere nearer Gdansk, as had been requested by the Baltic port city's religious authorities.

TRYBUNA ZUDU REPORTS ON ARREST OF ACTIVISTS

AU241155 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 82 p 5

[Report signed 'Miecz': "Opposers at Any Price"]

[Text] Recently, a Citizens Militia patrol passing by the monument to polish deeds in Szczecin at night noticed two men. Since it was an odd time to take a walk in this spot, the miltiamen decided to check the identity of both men. Before they did this, the men started to...smash the floodlights illuminating the monument. They were taken to the precinct.

Both detainees were drunk. When their personal details had been recorded it turned out that one of them is Jerzy Sychut, a member of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], who went into hiding after 13 December last year and on 28 August reported to the voivodship command of the Citizens' Militia in Szczecin, where after interrogation he was allowed to go home.

The other detainee is Edward Maliszewski, a 5th-year student at the A. Mickiewicz University in Poznan and last employed at the regional water and sewerage enterprise in Szczecin as a microbiologist. He is a supporter of the Confederation for an Independent Poland and a close friend of J. Sychut.

As a result of investigations and searches of the detainees' apartments, illegal printing equipment was found in the premises occupied by Maliszewski: printing frames, matrices, printer's ink, paper and carbon paper. The freshly duplicated text of the periodical "RURAL SOLIDARITY" signed by the western Pomerania chapter of Solidarity was also found. In addition, the illegal publications "MILITARY WEEKLY", MAZOWSZE WEEKLY" and leaflets and banners intended for distribution were revealed.

So a summary case against J. Sychut and E. Maliszewski was referred to court for destroying public property and disturbing the peace while in a drunken state. In addition, the military garrison prosecutor's office in Szczecin has decided that E. Maliszewski will answer before a court under summary jurisdiction for gathering and storing for distribution purposes material containing false information likely to cause public unrest and disturbances.

Jan Sychut, who revealed himself to the militia authorities voluntarily 3 weeks ago, signed a statement saying that he would respect the regulations of martial law. This has turned out to be only a quibble. What may strike one as odd is also the fact that both Sychut and his wife have not been gainfully employed for a long time and yet they do not belong to the category of people who are badly off....

COURT QUASHES SENTENCE OF SUSPECTED DISSIDENT

NC242052 Paris AFP in English 1944 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 24 (AFP) -- A Polish appeals court has quashed the two-year prison sentence handed out last June to a member of the Academy of Sciences here for having passed on a document to two American diplomats, the weekly POLYTIKA reported today.

The scientist is Dr Ryszard Herczyinski, arrested on May 9 when handing the copy of a text on how to cope with martial law to the U.S. Embassy's science attache and its first secretary in charge of cultural affairs. The text included a call on the scientific community not to collaborate with the official medial, POLYTIKA said. The two officials, John William Zerolis and James Daniel Howard, were themselves given five days to leave Poland. Under the law, the prosecutor of the military court that sentenced the scientist to imprisonment may challenge the appeals court's verdict, POLYTIKA noted, Dr Herczynski was among the many suspected dissidents arrested when martial law was proclaimed last December 13. He was released following a pledge not to engage in activities contrary to the interests of the state.

FORMER SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL RELEASED BY MILITIA

LD242318 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] (Mieczyslaw Brzezinski) gave himself up at the voivodship headquarters of the Citizen's Militia in Katowice. He had been in hiding. He was a former deputy chairman of the Municipal Coordinating Commission for Matters of Intervention of NSZZ Solidarity of Ziemia Olkuska.

After a talk he was released to go home.

WARSAW MILITIA REINFORCEMENTS REDUCTION REPORTED

NC251346 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 25 (AFP) -- Militia reinforcements were today reported to have evacuated six hotels here which they requisitioned prior to the August 31 nationwide demonstrations called by the suspended trade union Solidarity. The apparent drop in the number of security forces in the capital coincides with a reduction that observers have lately detected in Solidarity's underground activities. Radio Solidarnosc, the clandestine voice of the independent trade federation, has not resumed broadcasting and the circulation of clandestine leaflets has stopped.

Earlier this month the union's provisional Coordinating Committee called on its partisans not to engage in activities that have not been coordinated by senior Solidarity officials. Gatherings however have been planned for September 30 to honor the memory of five persons who died of injuries received during August 31 demonstrations in Lubin, Wroclaw and Gdansk marking the second anniversary of the accords that led to the establishment of Solidarity. The population has been asked to wear black, to observe a moment of silence at noon and to scatter flowers where "the martial law victims" fell.

Reports from the mining city of Lubin, where three persons were shot and killed in the August 31 clashes with security forces, suggest that the situation there is far from stable, with public antagonism to the authorities running strong. In a September 7 message, Solidarity's Coordinating Committee announced it would later decide on how to commemorate both the second anniversary of the union's official recognition by the Warsaw court on October 24 and 64th anniversary of Polish independence November 11.

Prior to the July 22 celebration of Poland's national holiday, observers here noted that militia reinformcements had taken over a number of Warsaw hotels apparently in preparation for a "hot summer" of Solidarity resistance. Based on the capacity of the hotels and the number of vehicles observed in their parking lots, analysts here estimated that between 2,000 and 3,000 men had been brought in to strengthen existing security forces. Today, however, with the exception of the Novotel Hotel near the airport, the parking lots connected to Warsaw's other main hotels were once again filled with tourist vehicles as all traces of the gray-uniformed militia detachments have vanished.

URBAN'S COMMENTS REPORTED DURING VISIT TO HUNGARY

Views Solidarity, Walesa

LD251822 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Laszlo Krasso interview with Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban -- recorded; date and place not given; Urban speaks in Polish with Hungarian translation superimposed]

[Text] [Question] A few years ago I had the pleasure of reading your articles in the Polish press. You were a well-known journalist; how did you become the spokesman for General Jaruzelski's government?

[Answer] First of all, I must tell you that I am still a publicist -- and, what is more, quite a productive one. I write a commentary every week in one of the weeklies and I write articles for two other journals as well. I have not said goodbye to journalism. I became a spokesman first of all by working as an adviser in the government, in early 1980. As I got used to the work there, as I got used to the turns of phrase, I became the spokesman.

[Question] How do you see Poland's future?

[Answer] Naturally, I see it as favorable, just as does everyone else in Poland, apart from the extreme pessimists. But they exist everywhere. Of course, it is difficult to envisage the situation improving rapidly. First we must reach the level where we were at the beginning of the seventies. This will require a few years. In this situation, I know, it would be difficult to draw up a very tempting perspective, after all many subjective feelings also play a part in what people say and think. Even a mere 2 years ago a Pole, a skilled worker, an intellectural or even a peasant worried about when to build himself a house, when to buy himself a car, and so on. Today he has worries about buying as many pairs of shoes as he needs, about being able to buy meat without a ration card; the favorable prosepcts are therefore restricted. At any rate, we must get used to the path of a rather modest life. This way in time we shall be able to eliminate our problems.

The substantial drop in living standards, the decrease in real incomes by one-fourth, would have been experienced as a cataclysm in any society in the world. Even though the state has done everthing possible to reduce the burdens, people's evaluations differ in this respect. A great deal depends, of course, on the country's economic life, which U.S. leading circles in particular are endeavoring to paralyze with sanctions. They are tempting to influence people's consciousness in the same way. It is always impossible to eliminate the consequences of this very rapidly; this is something that is demonstrated also by a period in Hungary's history. The solution to this problem takes time, often a great deal of time; this is what Polish society, too, needs at present.

[Question] It is said in Poland that, in order to gain trust, there is a need for a dialogue on the future of the trade unions. Does this include the future of Solidarity?

[Answer] Yes, this includes the future of Solidarity as well. We are continuing the dialogue on the future of the trade unions, including Solidarity. We have been doing this for many months. The dialogue on Solidarity must be highly differentiated because it enjoys the support of a great part of society. A significant proportion of society believed that Solidarity came into existence to organize various protest actions against the excesses which had been going on in Poland. In the beginning it fulfilled the role which served the interests of the Polish workers. These are all matters on which we want to conduct a debate and this is not a matter of political slogans but the genuine intention of the country's leadership, in the interest of the future, in order to elucidate what has happened and for what reasons Poland's fate could have developed in this way.

The dialogue on the future of the trade unions began in February this year. The newspapers and work collectives are witnesses to the openness of this dialogue. Its seriousness is shown by the fact that the Sejm will soon adopt a law on the trade unions. I can tell you two things today. First, the trade unions in Poland will take the form which is desired by the working class. What this (?will be like) is something that the country's leadership will not interfere with. Second, they will not be like the Solidarity which led Poland along a tragic path.

It is a fact that the political emigres in the West, who support Reagan's anti-Polish policies, are attacking Poland under the slogan of Solidarity: they are opposed to people's power -- in other words, every antisocialist action goes under the Solidarity label. Well, this is what political life is like. In various countries' slogans, names come to the fore and these names have their own life. When they come to symbolize something bad for which a large part of the population feels sympathy, can this one word act as the term for opposition activity and for the trade union? However, these are matters on which the Polish workers must decide.

[Question] What about Walesa?

[Answer] First of all, Walesa is not under arrest, he is interned. This is not merely a terminological distinction. At present he is staying in a house which was built by a member of the former Polish leadership which was so vehemently criticized by Solidarity. This is where Walesa lives at present. You see, this is the paradoxical aspect in all this. He is well provided for, he lives in a pleasant environment and he moves about freely. He can receive guests, he can receive the bishop, he can meet members of his family, his wife and children: It would be difficult to say that his fate could evoke anybody's pity, nor could we say that he is someone under arrest.

This is not, however, the essence of the matter. He is kept in isolation because his name is the symbol of a certain kind of political activity. This could be used against Poland by those forces which are at present acting against the Polish state. As regards Walesa's future, for the moment all I want to say is that it is easy enough to answer the question of whether he will become free or not. Quite simply, internment will be abolished when a situation arises in the country in which the state of emergency can be brought to an end. From that moment those who are still interned, including Walesa, will be free. Whether he will play a public role, whether he will be still active in the trade union movement, is something that depends entirely on him, on whether he will think through the events of 1981 and on the position which he will adopt concerning the events of the present. In other words, it will depend on him.

Economy, Trade Union Future

LD252010 Budapest MTI in English 1652 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- [Words indistinct] MAGYAR HIRLAP carries an interview with Undersecretary Jerzy Urban, spokesman for the Polish Government [words indistinct] during the week on the invitation of Undersecretary Zsolt Bajnok, president of the Information Office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Asked whether the disturbances end of August and early September have made necessary some strategic or tactical changes in the policy of the Polish leadership, Urban said:

"There is no need for such changes. In our opinion the events end of August had not enough weight to persuade us to modify our political line.... The Polish society, the working class did not back these disturbances. They were political demonstrations of a none too important minority which, however, were given incredibly big coverage. Street riots generally attract much attention: This is one method of political speculation".

"The polich leadership invariably seeks to lift the state of emergency yet this year", continued Jerzy Urban. "It will not make any significant modification of its policy aimed at national reconciliation. The authorities took action only against the authors of the disturbances. It is worth mentioning that the leaders of the opposition were imprisoned after the disturbances: This refers to leaders of 'KOR' [Committee for Social Self-Defense] who used to be interned only before. The more severe punishment was justified by the damage they caused the society by organizing the riots. Nevertheless we may state that consolidation of our social life continues in spite of the events of August 31 and similar phenomena".

In answer to a question concerning the expectable economic results of the current year Jerzy Urban said:

"I must be very careful with optimistic statements. August was the first month when industrial production surpassed the corresponding figure of last year but even then by only a marginal one per cent... The slight surplus in trade with the Western countries derives chiefly of restrained import rather than of bigger export. Although Poland's hard currency debts are not growing any more, we still fail to meet industry's import need from export earnings.

"This year's grain [words indistinct] two quintals above last year's. This growth, however, does not guarantee full satisfaction of the fodder demand and since we lack the necessary financial means to buy foreign fodder, we can expect no growth in animal husbandry.

"Still these achievements are considered as sussess in halting the harmful tendencies of Polish economic life", stressed Jerzy Urban.

Q: Is there any hope for genuine dialogue to begin sooner or later with those Solidarity leaders who have not gone underground and are not pursing counter-revolutionary activities?

A: Consolidation in Poland would be unimaginable without such dialogue. Solidarity had 9.5 million members - of 13.5 million workers. Dialogue with them has already begun. This dialogue embraces all relevant questions of the country's life, the future trade union movement as well. Former Solidarity members will also be among the organizers of the new movement. The lesson drawn from the errors committed by Solidarity has been considered when outlining the objectives of the renewing trade unions".

"The Polish Government similarly considered this lesson when it pronounced that the trade union movement may not ever become political opposition. Our dialogue can develop on this platform. With those who refuse to accept this platform we cannot engage in dialogue".

"The party and government leadership stress that they respect the agreements signed in August 1980. It was not us who violated the provisions of those agreements but the other side. In the spirit of those agreements the newly established trade union movement will be independent from state power and its executive organ respectively", said Jerzy Urban and explained that the Sejm will soon pass a law on the trade union movement.

"This law will provide the legal framework for the Polish trade union movement and a guarantee against the movements becoming political distorted".

"We don't know yet what will be the profile of the newly formed trade union movement", he continued. "It is, however, fact that the dissidents who attempt to pursue counter-revolutionary policies in Poland wear the colours of Solidarity. Solidarity is cover and shelter for political adventurers who author the street riots. In other words every enemy of socialism in Poland uses the catchword Solidarity and almost certainly to the contrary wish of the rest of the organization members".

In reply to a question on the relationship of state and church Jerzy Urban explained:

"We seek good contacts with the church and feel that to have good relationship with the state, is the interest of the church too. Dialogue with the church is running. There are differences of views and unfortunately these have become rather sharp recently. The government regrets this since conflicts do not do any good service to Poland, to Polish society. We are patient in this respect in the hope that the church too will come to realize the long-term interests of the country."

OFFICIAL, MEDIA VIEW FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONS

Minister for TU Affairs

LD242144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The current sociopolitical and economic situation of the country and the tasks for territorial organs of the state administration concerning these were the subject of a conference of governors and mayors of voivodship towns and voivodship plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee. The conference took place today at the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw. The deliberations were led by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelaski, premier of the Polish People's Republic.

During the first part of the debate Stanislaw Ciosek, minister for trade union affairs, presented certain issues concerning the future of the trade union movement in Poland against the background of the current sociopolitical situation. He stated, among other things, that the starting point ought to be a return to August 1980 when agreements with the striking workers of the coast, which defined the role and sense of independent and self-managing trade unions, were signed. At the same time, the slogan which has been repeated many times that there can be no return to the situation existing prior to 13 December 1981 or before August 1980 does not lose its topicality and strength. The resolution of these immensely important issues, for which the working people are waiting, will be expressed in the statute about trade unions.

Subsequently, Maj Gen Jozef Bejm, commander in chief of the Citizen's Militia, reported about the activities of the Citizen's Militia seeking to strengthen social discipline, law and order. A discussion followed. The participants spoke about the current sociopolitical situation prevailing in their respective regions.

During the conference Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski took the floor. He commented on the reports delivered by the governors. Emphasizing the importance of a well-functioning administration, he said that the statute recently passed by the Sejm concerning state office employees ought to become a valuable and important tool with which to strengthen the authority of the socialist state. It is an obligation of the authorities to serve society, to take into account its opinions and to act on them in a responsive manner. Authority must be strong, consistent, effective and just -- the premier emphasized.

General Jaruzelski devoted much attention to the struggle against social parasites. He stated that the citizens of our country must feel secure. It is the authorities' obligation to create the right conditions for them. The premier called on the heads and activists of territorial administrations to extend special care, especially now that winter is approaching, toward the workforces of large factories.

TRYBUNA LUDU

LD241058 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Sep 82

["The Trade Unions That Present-Day Poland Needs" -- PAP headline]

[Text] [no dateline as received] In an article devoted to the future trade union movement in Poland TRYBUNA LUDU writes: The debate which has already continued for several months as a form of public consultation has shown that people want to see trade unions as a firm element in the social structure and as a significant factor in the implementation of the program of renewal.

The necessity of trade unions, the paper stresses, is becoming an increasingly urgent matter every day. It is difficult to imagine the complete normalization of public life without trade unions, just as it is impossible to implement comprehensive economic reform without them. In a socialist state which orientates itself toward the interests of the working class it is unusually difficult to work out a social policy in theory and in practice if party initiatives and proposals are not accompanied by the ideas, support and also critical remarks of trade unions.

The renewal program has many aspects and is designed for the coming years. In a socialist state it is difficult to imagine the exercise of power, the development of socialist democracy, the realization of the norms and social justice, an upsurge in the national economy and the raising of living standards without the participation of trade unions.

A great deal of attention was devoted to the problems of trade unions at the 9th party congress. In its decision it clearly defined the relationship of the PZPR to trade unions, whose function must be "the protection of the working people's interests and rights."

The renewal of our public life, the article goes on to say, has a common denominator: no return to the situation prior to August 1980 and equally no return to the state of affairs prior to December 1981. We must create new structures but at the same time use positive models and examples; we must return to the sources, to the historical class experience of the trade union movement, connected with the party, recognizing and implementing its ideological program of social justice -- only this can be of great benefit.

Poland's many million-strong army of working people who are striving toward a calmer, more worthy and improved situation in the country and who are ready to work conscientiously and with civic responsibility to shape their future must be ensured by the Polish trade union movement the protection of their rights and at the same time participation in making decisions on their and our joint Polish future, TRYBUNA LUDU notes in conclusion.

Other Dailies

LD270904 Warsaw PAP in English 0713 GMT 27 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 27 Sep -- Pointing to the need to revive the trade union movement in Poland as an "inalienable and inseparable component part of the socialist socio-political system, the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said:

"The new trade union movement must reach down to and recreate its best traditions. It should discard what was impaired, what had degenerated into deformities, but above all it must dissociate itself from the most recent bitter experience in order not to allow ever to be pushed into anarchy and anti-state activities, which in essence are aimed against the workers.

"A return to the source also means a return to the idea of the August agreements, which said that the new self-governed independent trade unions will be of socialist character and will respect the Polish Constitution," ZOLNIERZ said.

TRYBUNA LUDU pointed to the following three premises for the reconstruction of the trade union movement in Poland:

-- first, "the inalienable function of trade unions is to defend employees' interests and rights,"

-- second, "independent and self-governed trade unions are an important link in the functioning of socialist democracy,"

-- third, "while trying to rebuild the trade unions, necessary care should be taken to ensure that they are not exploited by opposition political gamblers. The shaping of the trade union movement is a matter for the working people, the workers and other occupational groups."

"These are the three premises that define the prospects of the Polish trade union movement: a movement filling the class function, being a link of the socialist democracy and the authentic representation of the working people."

The paper also remarked that "the idea of creating a fully authentic workers' representation (...) [punctuation as received] in various forms has always accompanied political crises."

Writing on the prospective rebirth of the trade union movement in Poland ZYCIE WARSZAWY remarked: "If we attach importance to the contents rather than the formal side of the occupational movement activity and its structure, we should not insist on labels which after all do carry indelible blots. We should rather act toward observing definite principles written into the August agreements which have become the basic source of social confidence."

Among what it terms "justified anxieties linked up with the process of rebirth of the trade union movement" the paper mentioned the existence of the political underground in Poland, which -- while using the name and prestige of Solidarnosc -- is at the same time increasingly closely linked with foreign political centres intent on combating socialism and weakening the socialist camp."

At the same time, "logic and political consistency demand the utmost caution against decisions or mechanisms which could lead to the recreation of the pre-August trade union model and such practice which was one of the factors blamed for the crisis."

"The rebirth of the trade union movement in Poland of the year 1982 is going to be a difficult, complex, and rather long process which may not be free from dangers," the paper predicted.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS MEETING ON CRIME, PROFITEERING

LD241958 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] A conference has been held at the Council of Ministers with the participation of governors, mayors of voivodship towns and voivodship plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee. Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski chaired the deliberations.

The conference was devoted to the country's most important problems, and particularly those which must be settled with the next few months. Major General Jozef Bejm, commander-in-chief of the Citizen's Militia, evaluated the state of public law and order and discussed the problems of criminality, profiteering and wastage. During the past 8 months the crime trend against life and health has been halted. However, profiteering, social parasitism, criminality against property, alcoholism and bribery and corruption have not diminished.

Implementing the recommendations of the Military Council of National Salvation, the militia in cooperation with the army and social organizations has undertaken an uncompromising struggle against all instances of crime against law and order and profiteering and wastage. Profiteering must not benefit anybody. Antiprofiteering brigades are of particular significance. They include workers from an increasing number of factories in the country. It is necessary to intensify the work of financial organs, to make the tax system more effective as it has to be effective, especially as regards people who become excessively wealthy at the expense of others.

Opening the discussion, General Wojciech Jaruzelski said that there are many painful problems in every voivodship. The premier examined the situation as regards agriculture and housing construction which, unfortunately, have many cases of neglect and shortcomings. One of the key problems is to ensure the fastest possible progress in housing construction. It is difficult to increase its performance immediately away or to increase the number of apartments. However, it is up to voivodas to create principles which would activate housing construction and to choose building sites. Small cooperatives must come into being which would encourage young people in particular.

The creation of an atmosphere of social disapproval of profiteering, parasitism and also an uncompromising struggle against those phenomena are issues of equal urgency.

During the discussion the governors cited many opinions of work forces demanding that the antiprofiteering statute, for example, be made more severe, that a consistent struggle be waged against wastage, and, finally, that the issue of the avoiding work be resolved.

There are many economic and social problems. It is most important that concrete proposals have been voiced regarding ready solutions.

PAP Reports Meeting

LD250854 Warsaw PAP in English 0720 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] The present social, political and economic situation, on the one hand, and conclusions and tasks for regional bodies of the state administration against that background, on the other, were the main topic of a meeting of governors, mayors of cities of voivodship status and voivodship plenipotentiaries of the country's defence committee held here today at the headquarters of the office of the Council of Ministers.

The meeting was chaired by Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Present were Deputy Prime Ministers Zenon Komender, Edward Kowalczyk, Roman Malinowski and Janusz Obodowski.

In the first part of the meeting Minister for Trade Unions Stanislaw Ciosek presented -- against the background of the present social and political situation -- some issues concerning the future of the trade union movement in Poland. He stated that "the starting point should be a return to August 1980 when agreements were signed with the striking workers of the sea coast, which defined the role and sense of independent and self-governing trade unions. At the same time, the slogan -- repeated several times -- that there can be no return to either the situation prior to December 13, 1981, or August 1980 does not lose its power and topicality either. The solution of those now extremely important questions, awaited by the working people, will be reflected in a law on trade unions."

The activity of people's militia aimed to consolidate social discipline, order and public security was presented by militia's commander-in-chief General Jozef Beim. Fulfilling the government's programme in this field as well as decisions by the Martial Council of National Redemption [WRON] militia forces concentrate their efforts on detecting and punishing perpetrators of economic offences. Further increase of efficiency of militia actions requires assistance on the part of regional administration.

Next, a discussion started. The participants in the discussion presented the social and political situation in different regions of Poland. They also exchanged experience from their everyday work aimed to solve various, frequently difficult and complex, economic issues.

The participants in the discussion also put emphasis on the need to further improve regional administration. According to General Jaruzelski's wish, governors formulated conclusions on further actions aimed to improve the functioning of the economy. Those conclusions include [word indistinct] postulate to firmly fight against wasting materials and raw materials.

It was pointed out that in industry and the building industry the principles connecting the level of wages with productivity has not been working yet, which increases strain in the market.

With reference to farming and the countryside, the participants in the discussion pointed to the stability of situation in that milieu, and primarily to farmer's great involvement in production. The pace of grain purchase, however, is insufficient.

During the debate the floor was also taken by General Wojciech Jaruzelski who referred to some speeches made by voivodas.

Underscoring the weight and importance of actions taken by the administration, he recalled the law, recently passed by the Polish Sejm (parliament), on employees of the state administration, which provides advantageous bases for strengthening the administration's position, for elevating its dignity, and for proper development of its staff. The law should become a precious and important tool for consolidating the authority of the socialist state.

General Jaruzelski paid much attention to the fight against social scourges as the assessment of the authorities also depends on the effectiveness of steps taken in that field. It is necessary to radically intensify (?action) against delinquency [word indistinct], robberies, and violence. The Polish citizen must feel safe. The authorities' duty is to create such (?conditions for) him.

Particular social anxiety is aroused by black market profiteering, parasitism, and bribery. Also in this field it is necessary to take firm actions.

The prime minister also spoke about the need to sharpen penalties and official and other sanctions against people who waste materials and raw materials. He also pointed to the fact that a significant gauge of the authorities' attitude towards citizens is the way they reply to complaints and motions. Everyone must feel that the authorities will consider his postulates in an objective and sober way, that they will examine them honestly and honestly reply to them. The prime minister also pointed to the activity of units for control of different fields of life in Poland. It is necessary to closely coordinate control actions.

The prime minister obliged executive activists of regional administration to extend special care to crews of large production plants, especially now, before the coming winter.

BARYLA LAUDS ARMY ROLE IN STABILIZATION

LD252226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Party training in the armed forces was inaugurated today in the club of the Silesian Military District in Wroclaw. It was attended by Military Council of National Salvation members Jozef Baryla, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Political Directorate of the Polish Army, and Commander of the Silesian Military District Gen Henryk Rapacewicz.

Gen Jozef Baryla said in his speech that for the last 9 months the Polish Armed Forces have borne on their shoulders the burden of responsibility for the socialist state, for its internal and external security and for peace and order in the country. The experience of the last 2 years has proved beyond all doubt that only they could have erected a dam to contain the mounting wave of counterrevolution and to prevent a fratricidal civil war. It would not be an exaggeration to say Jozef Baryla stated, that from 13 December 1981 until today our army, as a factor stabilizing the internal situation of the country, has stood guard over the integrity of our republic.

Continuing his speech the deputy minister underlined that party training has become an important element of ideological action which has been turned into an effective instrument of upbringing and moulding the moral and political values of the army. During the inauguration the chief of the main political directorate of the Polish Army performed the act of matriculation of the new students of the evening university courses in Marxism-Leninism together with the presentation to them of their official student cards. He also decorated outstanding members of the teaching staff with medals for action aimed at the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism and the policy of the party.

POLITYKA URGES FASTER WORKER SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD261708 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 26 Sep 82

["Excerpt" of article by unidentified POLITYKA commentator entitled: "Large and Small Caliber"]

[Text] From an editorial point of view, we can state that although the problems of employees' self-management are not being treated unfairly and with neglect by the mass media and despite the fact that a lot is being said about the fundamental significance of self-management for the creation of appropriate relations between the authorities in factories and work places, and the workers, the process of establishing self-management is progressing very slowly, too slowly. What are the reasons behind this?

A statement that the new is fighting its way through with difficulty is certainly not the answer because the idea of employees' self-management is not at all new. It appeared as early as quarter of a century ago. One can hear that people from Solidarity are ill-disposed toward self-management because they believe that self-management could depreciate the role and the importance of trade unions. Others maintain that directors are reluctant to submit proposals to set up self-management. Directors, in their turn, argue that their proposals are delayed in ministries.

In my opinion, it is really high time to break this vicious circle. The party should set about creating employee self-management. Party organizations in factories, and not only managements, should come up with proposals to set up self-managements because, after all, self-management by employees is a social and political issue.

The idea of establishing the Patriotic Movement of National Salvation [PRON] -- is a good, a necessary thing. The creation of a group initiating the appointment of the provisional council of the PRON is also a good thing. First provisional councils are being set up in the provinces. We believe that this is a beginning of the process which should lead to the opening of the silent center or, if you like, the silent majority.

The attainment of that goal is determined, in our opinion, by fulfilling certain prerequisites. Firstly, organizers of the new movement -- and they are needed always and everywhere -- cannot believe that it is sufficient to involve those social activists who are traditionally known. The winning over of those is no success.

And so, secondly, it is necessary to reach those who, for various reasons, are still today standing apart from the mainstream. Frequently, they maintain a low profile not because they are against us but because they have not be approached by anybody.

Thirdly, the PRON, or, in other words, the creation of national accord, is neither a party nor a political grouping. If consequently, as one reader has written, involvement in the movement is determined by whether citizen X accepts the policy of the authorities, of the party and the existence of martial law and so on without question then it is obvious that this correct and necessary initiative will be another fiasco. People who are uncompromising and stiff-necked must find their place in the patriotic movement.

Fourthly, the movement which is coming into being will bring us all measurable benefits if its majority, yes, majority, comprises people without any party affiliation.

Fifthly, the movement has a chance of becoming a mass movement and a creative one if, before long, the public is presented with its organizational and political conception.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT 24 SEP IASI RALLY

AU241112 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0920 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 24 September mass rally in Iasi Municipality -- live]

[text] Dear comrades and friends: I would like to extend to you and all inhabitants of Iasi Municipality warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, government and myself personally. [cheers, chants]

We are paying a working visit to Iasi. We wanted to meet with the working people, party organizations and management councils in all fields in order to jointly discuss the implementation of decisions of the 12th party congress and the way or work and life of the Moldavians. [cheers, chants]

We visited Hirlau, Pascani, Tirgu Frumos, Podul Iloaiei and, today, several large enterprises in Iasi Municipality. These enterprises play an important part in the Romanian economy. What can I say, dear comrades? The impressions we gained from discussions held are good. We were positively impressed with the work of the working people in industry and agriculture and of educational cadres and scientists. We noted that the Moldavians, along with all our people, are doing their best to contribute to building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward communism. [cheers, chants]

The production plan for the first 8 months of this year was commendably fulfilled in all enterprises visited and in the entire industry of Iasi Municipality and county. That is why I would like to warmly congratulate all workers, technicians and engineers on the results attained thus far and I wish them to do everything possible to commendably fulfill this year's plan and to successfully attain all 5-year plan targets. [cheers, chants]

Iasi ounty, like all our country's counties, has recorded a great development. Iasi has become a powerful center of Romanian industry. Large industrial enterprises have been built here and, in Iasi Municipality itself, we commissioned a large machine-building plant which is among the most important in the country and which will turn out in 1984 about 400,000 tons of steel, that is, 100,000 tons more than the entire steel production of prewar Romania. [cheers, chants]

Because I visited a large number of enterprises, I cannot now refer to each and every one. Therefore, I will just refer to this plant, where some 6 billion lei were invested thus far, and following that several more billions will be invested in the coming years. This plant should now concentrate all forces on producing in accordance with the efforts made by our state, working class and all the people to develop this big machine-guilding enterprise. This modern plant's products should also be of high technological level, should be among the front-ranking enterprises in the country and should be able to compete with the most important similar plants and enterprises at a world level. [cheers, chants]

It is now necessary to concentrate all efforts to commission all the plant's units and to ensure the necessary skilled cadres in order to attain a production of at least 8 billion lei in 1981. However, the management of the plant and the respective ministry should also think in terms of a production of up to 10 billion lei. Only then can we greatly capitalize upon our investment. [cheers, chants]

This plant will eventually employ almost 20,000 working people; however, it must aim at a production of more than 25 billion lei, and this is a minimum task in view of the large number of workers employed and the huge investments made. Actually, this plant alone should attain by 1990 the entire industrial production of Iasi County in 1981. This is the task set for this collective of working people. [cheers, chants]

Although I promised that I will only talk about this plant, I cannot omit mentioning the good impressions gained from my visit to the Nicolina machine-building enterprise, which has completely changed in recent years and has become a modern unit capable of turning out highly technical products. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, resolute action should be taken to reduce material consumption, energy and fuel and to recover and reuse materials, since this is an important way of increasing the net production and profits and ensuring good supplies to all economic sectors. One should realize that the implementation of the 12th party congress decisions on securing the energy independence and further developing the raw material base requires -- concurrently with the development of new resources and raw materials -- the rational utilization of existing resources, a reduced consumption and more savings in all fields. In view of its powerful industrial sector and the important role it plays today in the Romanian industry, Iasi should resolutely work to attain these very important goals for our fatherland's development. [cheers, chants]

Everything possible should be done to raise the qualitative level of production and the technical level of all sectors of activity in order to ensure that Romanian products can compete internationally. Wherever they are sold they should reflect the diligence and skill of Romania's working people and implicitly of the Moldavians when we refer to goods produced here in Moldavia. [cheers, chants]

Likewise, we should firmly work to commendably attain the production earmarked for export. One should never forget that Romania must import many raw materials, including oil, coke, coking coal, cotton and so forth. All this requires large amounts of money to pay for our imports. Therefore, the attainment of a good quality export production of high value must be a permanent daily concern of all working people, management councils and party organizations, this being proof of the fact that our activity is carried out with good results. We should do everything possible to attain this goal. [cheers, chants]

We also visited certain vegetable and livestock agricultural units. We were positively impressed with what we have seen in these units. We noted good crops there. We also visited a unit not included in our program so as to see what the situation is in a unit not intended for us to see now. Honestly, I was surprised to see a better crop there than in the units shown to us by the Iasi comrades. [prolonged cheers, chants]

Maybe the comrades did not want to show us their best results, or maybe they do not know there best units. Anyhow, I noted good results in all units, and this applies to corn, potatoes, fruits and annual husbandry. In one unit there is a production of 15,000 kg of corn per hectare. Because of the moisture, this means a production of 10,000 kg of corn per hectare. This is a good crop comrades. Unfortunately, we do not have such good production everywhere in the county and the comrades did not succeed in organizing the agricultural activity in such a way as to enable the county to produce 8,000-10,000 kg of corn and 5,000-6,000 kg of wheat per hectare. [cheers, chants]

I have noted that Iasi County has great possibilities for achieving positive results in agriculture as well. We have here an agriculture institute and we have research stations, one of which I visited yesterday and which has recorded positive results. However, I have gained the impression that judging by what the comrades reported regarding overall production they underrate the production achieved. Also, the agriculture institute is not engaged with all its might in making Iasi County a county with high productivity in agriculture. [cheers, chants]

Certainly, comrades, what is essential now is to rapidly harvest crops, without any losses. Let us ensure proper storage both in Iasi and all over the country. Let us ensure that this year's good crops will constitute a basis for implementing during the current 5-year plan the targets set forth by the 12th party congress and the provisions of the party program. Let us firmly proceed toward implementing the goals of our agrarian revolution which means a highly productive agriculture and high efficiency in all fields. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we must act with great determination to carry out plowing and sowing properly. We must see to it that a lasting basis is set for next year's crops. Regarding barley and wheat sowing, fall plowing must be done thoroughly so that next year's production will be much higher than this year's. You have all the necessary conditions and you must prove in practice the superiority of socialist agriculture and of the diligence of our cooperative farmers and of all our farmers. [cheers, chants]

I also visited the faculty of mechanical engineering. I gathered positive impressions about what has been achieved and about the work that is performed to more and more closely link education, research and production.

Indeed, Iasi has become a powerful higher-education center, a powerful center for scientific research work and we have here powerful enterprises in all fields and we must do all we can -- as I mentioned at the new school year opening -- so that higher education ensures the necessary cadres for all sectors and that it will also participate actively in improving quality, the technical level and the productive activity and that it will actively participate in implementing the great tasks in the field of research. And I would like to express the conviction that the Iasi educational and research people will engage with all their forces in this activity of particular importance for Romania's development. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally I would like to extend congratulations to the peasants and the working people in agriculture in Iasi for what they have achieved thus far and to wish them ever better vegetable and animal crops. [cheers, chants]

Similarly, I want to extend warm congratulations to the education cadres, to students, pupils and to the people working in the research field in Iasi, together with the wish to act with great responsibility to fulfill their duty of training the young generation and their duty toward the fatherland and toward the cause of socialism. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally in Iasi I want to extend warmest congratulations to all the working people in our fatherland both in industry and agriculture and in the other sectors for the results they have achieved and the wish to properly fulfill this year's plan and to set a lasting basis for fulfilling the overall 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

The strident development in Iasi and in fact in ali countries in our fatherland demonstrates clearly the correctiness of our party's policy of rationaly distributing the forces of production and of developing industry and agriculture throughout the country. All this, comrades, has turned Iasi into a modern industrial center and has brought about changes and renewal in Iasi and the other localities along with the forceful development of the forces of production and of industry. However, now we must take into consideration the fact that all this requires a constant increase in the level of professional and technical knowledge. We must act with great determination to improve professional training. Our modern machines in all enterprises require highly qualified people, they require workers, technicians, foremen and engineers and skill and proper organization on the part of managements. Let us see to it that our workers class and our people -- masters of their destiny -- demonstrate their skill to achieve -- on the basis of their professional and technical training -- a similar and competitive production with that achieved in other countries. We have this possibility and we must demonstrate that we are able to work better and that in many fields we are able to progress. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we must act to constantly improve the political and cultural training and to raise the level of socialist awareness. We must educate the working people, young people and all our people in the spirit of the noblest ideals of scientific socialism. Let us constantly acquire what is new in all fields of activity, both in technical and social sciences. Let us firmly base the development of socialist awareness on the revolutionary concept of the world and life -- dialectical and historic materialism. Let us act so that our people -- masters of their destiny -- will build their new life, socialism and communism in a free and conscious manner and that they will demonstrate their creative energy, the creative force of a people who are masters of their destiny and who have always defended their soil and independence and who are freely and consciously building their communist future. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: In focusing our activity on implementing the party program and the 12th party congress decisions, we are very firmly and responsibly acting to contribute to achieving new relations in the world and a policy based on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and renunciation of the use or threat of force. We are aware that only under conditions of peace and cooperation with other nations will we be able to ensure the fulfillment of our people's wish for a better life. Only under such conditions can people and nations devote their energy to socioeconomic development. Therefore, the struggle for peace, against the arms race today constitutes a basic problem of the peoples' development, independence and well-being. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, a new tendency in the international arena is strongly manifesting itself -- the people's desire to stop wars, the arms race and to ensure their free and independent development and to stop the imperialist policy. We must firmly support this policy so that it will become more and more powerful because it was due to the resolute struggle waged by people that the colonial system was eliminated and firm action is being taken to consolidate and strengthen peoples' independence. There is no force in the world able to prevent people from strengthening their independence and stopping imperialist oppression. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary for us to constantly strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all anti-imperialist and progressive forces and with all peoples who have the necessary power to impose -- through united action -- their will and to ensure peace, progress and the indepedence of each nation. [cheers, chants]

Romania advocates the cessation of the hundreds of military conflicts and the transition to resolving problems between countries by negotiations alone -- no matter how long they may take -- for, negotiations are incomparably better than the slightest military conflict. Therefore, we believe that very responsible action has to be taken by all governments and peoples to make governments show restraint, responsibility and act in the spirit of peace and cooperation. In this context, from Iasi, from this big mass rally, I want to express our disapproval and condemnation of the Beirut massacres which claimed a great number of women, old people and children whose only fault was that they were Palestinian and desirous of living freely in their own state. We believe it is necessary to make an international investigation to establishing who is guilty of that massacre and to make him account for it. Such irresponsible and inhuman actions must be stopped for good. [cheers, chants]

We believe that it is necessary for Israel to withdraw its troops from Beirut and Lebanon, to stop military actions and to respect the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon. Similarly, action has to be taken to completely resolve the Palestinian problem on the basis of their self-determination and of creating their own independent Palestinian state. The time has come for an independent Palestinian state in the Middle East in conformity with the UN decisions and the Palestinian people's will just as the time has come to ensure the existence of the state of Israel. Relations of neighborliness and cooperation must be established between those two countries. A lasting peace must be established in the Middle East that will guarantee the security and independence of all countries in that area. [cheers, chants]

We believe that it is necessary to stop the conflict between Iraq and Iran, that troops should be withdrawn to their international borders and that problems between those two countries should be resolved through negotiations. It is in the interests of those peoples and of all peoples in that area to reestablish peace and cooperation. This would be an important contribution to general peace in the Middle East and throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: Romania is paying great attention to European problems. We believe that it is necessary to do everything to stop the accumulation of ever newer weapons on our continent. We believe it is necessary for us to take very firm action to stop the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles, to withdraw existing ones and to achieve a Europe without any nuclear missiles or nuclear weapons generally, a united Europe in which each nation is able to develop freely, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

We firmly act and are determined to do everything possible to contribute to successfully concluding the Madrid meeting this fall, convening a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe and ensuring the continuity of European confrences on security and peace that began with Helsinki. The European people must maintain and strengthen this framework of meetings, which offer a possiblity for jointly discussing European issues as well as the problems of peace, economic development and the independence of peoples. We must do our best to ensure that Europe becomes a continent of cooperation and peace. [cheers, chants]

As a component part of European security, we are working to develop cooperation in the Balkans and turn our region into an area of peaceful cooperation, without nuclear weapons. This is in accordance with interests of all Balkan peoples and makes an important contribution to European security and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Romania firmly works to halt the arms race. At last summer's UN session, our people presented our country's position and proposals on disarmament and they also placed 18 million signatures on our peace appeal, thus giving substance to Romania's disarmament proposals and proving the Romanian people's unanimous desire for peace and cooperation in the world. [cheers, chants]

Now, with the resumption of the UN proceedings, we deem it necessary to intensify the actions of peoples everywhere to impose the adoption of resolute measures to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Halting the arms race has become one of the key problems for the existence of mankind itself. Military expenditures have exceeded $600 billion this year. Huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons have been accumulated, capable of destroying mankind several times over. It is high time to put an end to this armaments policy and to take into account the desire of peoples to ensure the right of people and all nations to life. No matter how much one talks about all kinds of rights for people, if the arms race, wars and massacres continue, what kind of credibility do those people have who pretend to complain about the fact that some individuals, let's say, are not allowed to go to some other country. They consider this as a violation of man's rights. But how about the rights of some 25 million unemployed, of the massacred ones or those who are daily the victims of various wars. It is high time to understand that man's rights mean the right to existence, life and independence. [cheers, chants]

A significant number of countries advanced lots of proposals at last summer's UN session. Romania has also presented its own. We believe that all these proposals should become a basis for negotiations on disarmament and peace. We believe it necessary to attain disarmament in such a way that no one's security is affected. One should ensure a balance of power, but this balance should not be attained by raising the level of armaments but continuously cutting down on weapons, until the complete elimination of armaments and wars. [cheers, chants]

We deem it necessary to proceed to continuously limiting the activity of military blocs, until they are abolished. They are already an anachronism. Actually, it was never necessary to set up these military blocs. However, now we should responsibly work day by day to reduce their activity and achieve the simultaneous dismantling of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Mankind will feel more free and secure without military blocs. [cheers, chants]

Romania also attaches particular attention to the problem of underdevelopment and the new international economic order. We have reached a very difficult international situation. Following the economic crisis, financial policy and high interest rates, the developing countries are facing serious difficulties. The gaps between rich and poor are continuing to grow wider. One should understand that eliminating underdevelopment, attaining new relations and granting effective aid to developing countries is a primary international duty of the developed countries. This is not a question of charity; this is an international obligation of the rich countries which have reached their current development level by oppressing scores of peoples. The rich countries must return a small part of what they have taken from the peoples they have robbed in order to help their socioeconomic development. One must realize that without a new international economic order and without the elimination of underdevelopment, one cannot ensure the stability of the world economy, the harmonious development of each nation or world peace. There is a close connection and dialectical unity between peace and the new economic order, which affect each other. We must do everything possible to bring about a new economic order and lasting peace in the world. [cheers, chants]

In view of the many complex problems that have yet to be resolved in international life, it is necessary to create conditions for the equal participation of all peoples, regardless of social system or size, in solving these problems. It is particularly necessary to ensure the equal participation of small and medium-sized countries and the nonaligned and developing states. It is necessary to firmly work to increase the responsibility and role of the United Nations in solving international problems. We believe that everything possible should be done at the current UN session to adopt firm measures to strengthen the responsibility of this organization and enable it to take firm steps to ensure peace and resolve the great international problems. One should do everything possible to create conditions for the free and independent development of each nation, without fear of outside aggression. Let us ensure each nation's peace and independence. [cheers, chants]

In the spirit of the 12th congress decisions, we consistently work to broadly develop relations with all countries, regardless of social system. It is only natural to give priority to developing relations with the socialist countries, primarily with our neighbors. We deem it necessary to do everything to overcome differences and strengthen solidarity and cooperation between socialist countries, as an important element of the peace and independence of peoples. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, as a socialist developing country, we are broadly developing ties with the developing countries. We work to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation in order to firmly act to resolve the problems of underdevelopment and the new international economic order. At the same time we are actively developing relations with the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We broadly participate in the international division of labor. We believe that all international relations should be firmly based on equality, respect for independence, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation. In this spirit, Romania is determined to voice our people's desire to live in peace, friendship and cooperation with all peoples in the world and ensure that our socialist nation can develop in freedom and independence. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: In conclusion, I would like to mention again that we gained good impressions from our talks and meetings with the Iasi working people. As I am sure you have already noticed, aside from a little criticism concerning agricultural issues, I have not referred to a number of shortcomings and deficiences and I do not intend to dwell upon them now, at the conclusion of my speech. However, I want to express the conviction that party organizations, management councils and the working people will realize that, by omitting to criticize certain deficiencies, I am showing my interest in the working people and management councils to draw the necessary conclusions on their own, and I am confident that they will take the necessary measures to eliminate shortcomings in various fields of activity and to commendably fulfill the tasks for 1981 and the entire 5-year plan. I would like this credit and trust I put in the Iasi working people and party organization to turn out to be justified. [cheers, chants]

As you well know dear comrades, we are engaged in a nationwide competition for the leading places in the socioeconomic development. Until now, Iasi has not come close to one of these places. But now you have a powerful industry, manpower and party organization. You have working people, peasants and intellectuals, in a word a huge force that can aim at the top places. As far as I am concerned, I wish you all to do your best to attain a front-ranking place in the current 5-year plan and if possible, first place. This would demonstrate the force of the Iasi Moldavians. [cheers, chants]

I am well familiar with the Iasi party organization and working people. I express my conviction, dear comrades, that you will firmly work to make an ever more important contribution to the overall development of the fatherland and to occupy a front-ranking place, even first place. With this conviction I wish you ever greater successes in all fields of activity; I wish you all and all Iasi working people much health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU MEETS JAPANESE LDP OFFICIAL

AU241330 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], received today in Iasi Suzumu Nikaido, general secretary of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], who is heading a delegation on a visit to our country at the invitation of the SDUF National Council. The meeting was attended by Comrade Tamara Dobrin, SDUF National Council executive chairman. Japan's ambassador to Bucharest was also present.

The guest extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a message on behalf of Zenko Suzuki, chairman of the Japanese LDP and Prime Minister of Japan. In this message, the Japanese premier extends most cordial greetings to the Romanian head of state as well as wishes for prosperity and happiness to the Romanian people. Thanking the guest, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked him to convey best wishes to the Japanese premier as well as good wishes for the progress and well-being of the Japanese people.

During the meeting the sides discussed various issues concerning the comprehensive development of Romanian-Japanese relations and expressed the joint desire to find new ways and means of expanding cooperation between the two countries at the bilateral and international level. They assessed that the broad promotion of cooperation between Romania and Japan is to the benefit of both states and peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

The sides also exchanged views on international developments and pointed out that, in the current circumstances, it is necessary to intensify efforts to halt the aggravation of the international situation, to resume the policy of detente, cooperation and respect for national independence, and to peacefully resolve all contentious issues between states through negotiations. They highlighted the importance of halting the arms race and the need to proceed to concrete disarmament measures, primarily nuclear, without which one cannot conceive of the peace and security of peoples. They stressed that the struggle for disarmament is closely connected with the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order which can ensure the more rapid progress of all states, primarily of lagging ones, as well as world economic stability.

The sides also pointed out the need to ensure the active and equal participation of all states in international life and stressed that an ever greater role devolves in this respect upon developing and nonaligned states, which represent the large majority of the world and are vitally interested in a policy of peace and cooperation. They also deemed it necessary to increase the contribution of the United Nations to resolving the complex problems facing contemporary mankind. The two sides stressed the importance of European security and cooperation for improving the world political climate. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

AMBASSADOR TO UN DISCUSSES PALESTINIAN ISSUE

AU251915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 25/9/1982 -- During the debates of the emergency special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian question the stand of the Romanian Government, of public opinion in Romania was reiterated according to which the atrocities committed in Beirut against the Palestinian civil population are firmly condemned and an end is demanded to be immediately put to the Israeli aggression over the people of Lebanon and the Palestinian population in that country.

Setting forth President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the need to put an end to any act of violence in Lebanon, to ensure the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the territory of that country, Romania's permanent representative to the UN, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, insisted upon the urgent and imperative demand that diplomatic and political means should be used, that urgent action should be taken for the global settlement of the Middle East conflict and particularly for the resolution of the Palestinian people's question on the basis of its right to self-determination, to the setting up of an independent state of its own.

The stance of Romania, of President Nicoale Ceausescu was reasserted according to which the Palestinian people have the right to its own state, and room existed in Jordan and Gaza for a Palestinian state to be set up. At the same time, the integrity and sovereignty of all states should be guaranteed, the Palestinian people and state and the State of Israel should coexist and each one enjoy proper guarantees for its security and independence.

Emphasis was also placed on the necessity that the UN should exercise its important role in the settlement of the Middle East issues, and Romania's constant proposal was reiterated for an international conference to be convened under the UN aegis to be attended by all the states and sides concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included.

IAEA ACTIVITIES PRAISED DURING VIENNA SPEECH

AU241906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna, (AGERPRES) -- 24/9/1982 -- In his address at the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Octavian Groza, permanent representative of Romania to the international organizations in Vienna, expressed his country's generally positive appreciations of the agency, of its efforts for the promotion of the peaceful uses of the nuclear energy and of international cooperation in this important domain, the notable results scored in the 25 years since the foundation of the organization, in backing the member states' efforts, especially through its programme of technical, nuclear energy cooperation, the training of national cadres and others. The Romanian representative also emphasized the fact that the same period witnessed tendencies of orientation of the IAEA activities chiefly towards control to the detriment of discharging its fundamental responsibilities of encouraging the international cooperation and of backing the member-countries' own efforts for the peaceful use of the nuclear energy.

Romania, the Romanian chief delegate stressed, considers it necessary that the agency be more firmly committed to the efforts within the UN system for the building of the new international economic order and the eradication of underdevelopment, the securing of unhampered transfer of nuclear technology, of all states' free access to the latest gains in the nuclear domain, the narrowing down and filling of the gaps separating the developing countries from the developed ones.

ALGERIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU230731 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/9/1982 -- The Algerian military delegation, led by Colonel (Mohamed Alleg), director of the Central Political Commissariat of the National Popular Army of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, concluded their Romanian visit and left Bucharest on September 22. The delegation called on Lieutenant-General Constantin Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defence, had working interviews at the Higher Army Political Council and visited military units, learning and cultural institutions of the Romanian Army, economic units, places of historic and tourist interest.

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY ACHIEVEMENTS REPORTED

AU251416 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/9/1982 -- A few days ago, a short while after Rombac 1-11 was inaugurated, the first liner built in Romania by British Aircraft and Rolls Royce licence (for engines) the maiden flight of this modern aircraft, both a freighter and a passenger airship, took place. [sentence as received] Seating 119 people, Rombac 1-11, the plane has a 3,000-km range. Rombac 1-11 was built by the Bucharest-Baneasa Aircraft Enterprise, the biggest industrial platform of the Romanian aircraft industry. Being part of the programme for the development of the manufacture of passenger airships in Romania, this important achievement is a crowning of the joint efforts made by Romanian and English experts in the last two years.

The Rombac 1-11 plane is part of the outstanding achievements scored by this branch of the Romanian industry after 1965, such as: the BN-2 plane, IAR-316 N, IAR-330 helicopters, IAR-823, IAR-827, IAK-52 planes, Viper and Spey engines and the large family of glider and motogliders. Conceived as a progressive transfer of technology, in seven stages, the programme has been put into application since 1979, when contracts were signed for the manufacture by licence of the BAC 1-11 aircraft and the Spey 512 engines equipping it -- and is to develop as regards the diversification of both uses and exploitation features. Romania is to build 500, 475 [as received] types and freighters which, owing to the assimilation programme underway, will be entirely equipped with Romanian subassemblies by 1985. At present, another 4 such aircrafts are being assembled at the Bucharest aircraft enterprise, the engine, a 512 Rolls Royce Spey is to be put into serial production at the Bucharest "Turbomecanica" enterprise.

MOJSOV ARRIVES IN U.S. FOR UN SESSION

LD262108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 26 TANJUG -- The UN General Assembly 37 session will open Monday a general debate on the international situation. The debate is expected to emphasize more strongly that to date the need for strengthening the effectiveness of the world organization.

The big debate on "the state of the world" will be attended by the heads of state or government, including presidents of Brazil, the Philippines, Cyprus and Democratic Kampuchea and prime ministers of France, the Netherlands, Mauritius and Portugal. The delegations of 105 countries will be headed by vice-presidents, deputy-prime ministers and foreign ministers who will deliver speeches and benefit this opportunity for broadest bilateral diplomatic contacts.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov who heads the Yugoslav delegation arrived in New York last night. He will also attend the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Countries Coordination Bureau scheduled to be held here October 4 and 5. According to an established procedure the general debate here tomorrow will be opened by Brazil. U.S. secretary of state will speak on Thursday, and Soviet foreign minister on Friday.

Visits Pym on London Stop

LD242000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] London, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov here today (Friday) met British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym. Lazar Mojsov stopped over in London enroute to New York to take part in the UN General Assembly session. The two secretaries exchanged views on the latest development in the world situation and on major international problems. Certain bilateral relations were also touched on. Yugoslav Ambassador in London Dragi Stamenkovic also took part in the talk.

Early July Francis Pym was on an official visit to Yugoslavia, when the two secretaries thoroughly exchanged opinions on the major problems in the world and on the questions of British-Yugoslav relations.

DRAGAN SUMMARIZES IRAQI VISIT UPON RETURN

LD242324 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 24 (TANJUG) -- Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq goes a safe way of further widening and raising to the level of higher and longer-term forms of cooperation [as received] Zvone Dragan, a Yugoslav vice-premier, told TANJUG Friday after returning at the head of a Yugoslav delegation from a visit to Iraq. Very open, useful and friendly talks, particularly with President Saddam Husayn, were conducted while in Iraq, he pointed out.

The Iraqi president also set forth his stand on the most current international questions and developments in the region. President Husayn also inforemd the Yugoslav delegation on the measures Iraq was taking, particularly within the Nonaligned Movement, for having a peaceful end to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

In this talk, Dragan emphasized that Yugoslavia welcomed efforts for an as quick cessation of hostilities as possible and for finding out a way for a peaceful solution to the conflict. Some matters concerning the nonaligned countries' activities for as successful preparations as possible for the forthcoming 7th nonaligned summit were also considered.

In the talks with high-ranking Iraqi personalities, both sides asserted that bilateral economic cooperation had been developed further with success. We evaluated, Dragan said, that Yugoslavia's commodity export could reach a level of (?700) million dollars this year.

Yugoslav working organizations have taken on the construction of capital projects valued at several billion dollars in Iraq. Only this year works put at about 1,000 million dollars are to be carried out.

NIN ASSAILS SOVIET UNION ON AFRICAN POLICY

AU251627 Belgrade NIN No 1652 Serbo-Croatian 29 Aug 82 pp 42-44

[Petar Popovic article: "Big Powers and the Nonaligned: African Alliances"]

[Text] Although "undiscovered" as far as the Soviet press is concerned (judging by the number of articles), Africa has for a long time ceased to be a "terra incognita" for Soviet policy. If the reasons for the former [meager coverage by the Soviet press] can be explained by a lack of public interest, the latter [Soviet policy] certainly expresses the interests of a strong Soviet state, because the Soviet Union -- since it is equal in military might with the United States -- feels the need, just as the United States, to be present everywhere in the world, including Africa.

Because of the large number of countries which appear to be independent in international life, this continent is politically important for the USSR. Moscow does not underestimate it economically because of its large markets, cheap African raw materials and great natural wealth. And considering the massive Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean and the present disposition of the world crisis points, this content -- with its port and landing facilities on its eastern and western coasts -- cannot be bypassed in military strategic plans.

This certainly is the reason the Soviet Union, from time to time and usually in moments of crisis in Africa, does not miss an opportunity to make known its views on African events in one form or another. The USSR stresses that these events do not leave it impassive, whether it is a matter of a possible course of events or of the countries directly concerned in the events.

The Thesis of a "United Front"

This happened during the civil war in Angola in 1976. It happened again in 1978, in connection with the war between Somalia and Ethiopia and the unsuccessful rebellion in Shaba -- when the USSR was put in the dock by the West because of its alleged support for the rebellion -- and recently, in connection with the plans for Namibia's independence and the Western pressure to have Cuban soldiers withdraw from Angola.

These Soviet statements about Africa in the past 7 years, if put together, have a similar, almost simple, content, which is just a proof of the stability of the unchanged Soviet policy toward the countries not belonging to military political blocs.

In Moscow's vocabulary (this, for instance, can be immediately noticed), the African countries are either "freedom loving" or "progressive," or they are simply "developing countries." However, except on the occasion of a direct reference to the Nonaligned Movement, they are never "nonaligned countries," which they actually are. This term is avoided, just as the term "the Third World," which has been launched by the other bloc in the West.

Since the statements are usually issued at times of increased internal African tension, one notices the endeavor to impute the responsibility for the crises in the very first lines to the rival power, "the aggressive actions of the group of the leading NATO countries headed by the United States." The attention of the world public, and first of all the African public, is thus directed to the front of the "reactionary forces," which Moscow asserts have an "undermining" inclination, at a time when "a number of African countries is moving along the road of progressive social development, having made their choice in favor of a socialist orientation." This is a fact, it is often stressed, which does not suit the said "forces of imperialism, racism and reaction." These forces are therefore "launching the most irresponsible slanders against the Soviet Union, Cuba and other countries of the socialist community."

The USSR assesses these slanders as an attempt "to isolate Africa from its NATURAL ALLIES [capitalized words published in italics] and to keep the African countries alone in facing the united forces of neocolonialism and imperialist reaction."

Reducing in a rather simplistic manner the present African affairs to a struggle between good and evil, Moscow in its latest statements stresses that it remains a power involved on the side of good. The idea about "a united front against imperialism," built into the foundations of the Soviet policy toward Africa, is not new. Lenin spoke about it in his time, foreseeing the revolutionary nature of the uprising of the colonial peoples.

By the end of 1955, the Soviet Union "peeped" into Africa through Egypt, the first country that received extensive Soviet military and economic aid. The next year, at the 20th CPSU Congress, a louder political support for the national liberation movements was noted. At about the same time, Khrushchev spectacularly threw the gauntlet to America, challenging the United States in the name of peace to an ideological, political and economic contest. One of the scenes of the contest should be in the newly liberated countries, which were to be aided economically for the sake of more rapid development.

Falls and Rises

In its desire to parry the rival superpower at every point of the globe, Moscow at that time did not overlook the desire of the newly liberated countries to enter the world scene, as was manifested at the Bandung meeting. When the initiative of these countries was later transformed at the Belgrade conference into the nonaligned policy, the Soviet Union -- just like the United States -- perceived the advantages to the side which would succeed in winning the "souls" of the nonaligned peoples. The struggle against colonialism -- only one of the evils of the present international relations, but the motto of the "alliance" -- was presented as a bridge. However, this was a bridge offered to the nonaligned so that they could cross over to the side of one of the two existing blocs and subordinate the ideals of international equality and world democracy to the state interests of the bloc's leading power.

Following the same logic and in some ways similar propaganda tactics, the West has been inclined in recent years (especially following the revolutionary turns in Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia) to see "communists" firmly established on African soil.

Despite all the extended military dependence of Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia on the Soviet Union, it is, however, difficult to accept such dramatic warnings. In the quarter of a century of building its relations with African countries, Moscow had its "bases" on some earlier occasions, but it found and continues to find it difficult to apply its general positions to specific cases. The path of Soviet diplomacy through Africa was rather a path of changing fortunes and sometimes false hopes. In the bountiful supply of various systems from abroad, the Africans have preferred to think for a long time about something that would sprout from their own soil and express their life. From Nkrumah onward, many leaders disappeared from African life precisely as victims of neglect for the local conditions in which their ambitions should have been realized.

Thus, the apparently stable friendships with the Soviet Union have been dismantled as quickly as they have risen, very often even before the West, always actively working against such connections, was able to find its bearings. The economy had its role in this.

From 1954 until the end of 1978, the Soviet Union and the East European countries offered about $7.5 billion in loans to their African customers, but because of unfavorable repayment conditions or because of contracts that were concluded but later broken, only half of this sum has been used. In contrast to the Western countries which granted development loans for a term of 32 years, the repayments to the Soviet Union had to be made in 12 or 10 years, chiefly through goods exported at fixed prices, set for a lengthy period. In contrast to its feelings of great military might, the Soviet Union also inevitably faced the limited possibilities of its own economic power.

In some of the Soviet-African breakups, however, the seed of the first African suspicion sprouted to the effect that the revolutionary slogans calling for a "united front against imperialism" are not always in keeping with the state interests of the Soviet Union, and that the USSR in such cases prefers to follow its state interests, particularly since it has happened that the relations between the Soviet Union and some Arab countries of Africa have flourished precisely at times when the regimes of these countries were dragging communists to the execution place.

Questions were gradually broached similar to those of 1978, when the USSR in a spectacular turnabout in the Horn of Africa abandoned one of its well-armed allies, Somalia, and approached and began to arm another, Ethiopia, while following its own strategic interests. The fighting between these two countries was carried out with the help of tanks delivered by the same producer.

The two biggest world powers have begun irresistibly to resemble each other in their aims and methods. The declared solidarity is most quickly demonstrated by arms deliveries. In the past 10 years, the USSR has sold twice as many weapons to nonaligned countries as the United States has. But the large military deliveries of a powerful ally have complicated the first days of independence with the weight of the repayments. Angola, for instance, was delivering coffee to the Soviet Union in 1976 at a price of $1.09 a pound, instead of the world price of $1.28 a pound. In the following year, the delivery price increased to $1.58, but coffee was being sold in the world market at $2.24. The Soviet Union was reselling the Angolan coffee for hard currencies.

Mozambique, like Angola, allowed fishing in its rich waters by factory ships of the East European countries, which loaded fish "on trust," without the hosts's exact control over the catch. The agreement was such that Mozambique, by way of compensation, obtained certain quantities of frozen fish to feed its own people.

Guinean bauxite was shipped to the Soviet Union (2 million tons a year for a period of 30 years) at a price lower that the world price, about 50 percent of the proceeds remained in the Soviet Union as payment for arms, and of the rest, Guinea obtained 15 percent in inconvertible rubles.

An increasing number of African countries are now posing the question of the modest Soviet involvement in aid to developing countries. The strongly defended Soviet position is precise: It is the colonialists' fault, and therefore the colonialists are responsible for future development.

As against the 0.7 percent of the gross national income which the seventh special session of the UN General Assembly set as a minimum contribution by the developed countries to the development of the underdeveloped ones, the USSR in 1979 allocated 0.05 percent. At the same time, China, for instance, gave 0.13 percent and the West 0.33 percent.

The time is coming, it seems, when Africa will pose economic questions with increasing frequency and when it will have less and less understanding for political and military alliances. Nevertheless it is no accident that such alliances are being offered to it from the East and from the West, following the unsuccessful African and Arab associations. This is a sign that unity in the "black continent" is in a crisis. If Africa overcomes this crisis of internal confidence, one should expect it to chose more independently and take better roads.

SFRY-BULGARIAN BORDER RALLIES HELD 26 SEP

LD262114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, September 26 (TANJUG) -- Traditional rallies of the Yugoslav and Bulgarian population from the border region were held on Sunday in the cities of Blagoevgrad and Dragoman. The rally in Blagoevgrad was attended by the population of Stip, the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and in Dragoman by the inhabitants of Dimitrovgrad, the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM 24 SEP

Ribicic Opens Session

LD241010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0913 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 24 (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia opened debate on topical ideo-political questions of the socio-economic situation in the country here this morning, Friday. The highest party organ will define the tasks for the LCY in the implementation of the stands of the 12th party congress.

In his introductory report, the President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Mitja Ribicic struck the tone for the debate by saying that "as regards the dimensions of economic problems there should be no sugarcoating." He assessed the economic situation as difficult "but not hopeless."

This is LCY Central Committee's third plenary session since this summer's party congress, the first after the death of Josip Broz Tito. The session is being attached special importance because of the difficulties in the economic development of the country which ensued as a result of the world economic recession but also because of some mistakes in the realisation of economic plans. The most serious problems the country is facing are heavy foreign debts, high inflation rate and excessive investment expenditures. The 12th LCY Congress critically and openly discussed all these problems and passed the corresponding conclusions, but it has been established that these party decisions have not been successfully implemented.

Today's plenary session will devote special attention to LCY's ideo-political and action unity in and its commitment to, ensuring foreign liquidity of the country and curbing all forms of excessive consumption. The LCY Central Committee membership favours the defining of concrete tasks for LCY members in the struggle for economic stabilization.

TANJUG Reports Proceedings

LD241956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 24 (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) today expressed resolve to have all social forces mobilized on an uncompromising combat against the vehicles of those phennomena which are slowing down the implementation of the programme of economic stabilization. In assessing that the situation is difficult, with elements of a crisis, it was emphasized that the LCY as a whole, with its membership of 2.2 million strong, "must rise to its feet" for the problems facing the country to be settled.

In a debate this morning at the third session of the Central Committee, in which 11 of its members took part, it was unanimously concluded that an exit out of the current difficulties can be found only in the development of socialist self-management and in the removal of the amassed subjective weaknesses and deviations. Opportunism and irresponsibility are not to be tolerated any longer, while ideological-political measures are to be undertaken against all LCY members who fail to implement the agreed-on stands and conclusions.

In a very open and critical debate, it was especially pointed out that Yugoslavia's external solvency must not be called in question at any moment. It was indicated that the malicious gossip abroad about Yugoslavia's reprogramming its debts was [words indistinct] denied. This is out of the question under the present circumstances, because the country's good reputation in the world is dependent on this.

Participants in the debate pointed out that many difficulties have been heightened because, following the 12th LCY Congress's very concrete conclusions, the LCY did not launch an action to cover the society's all structures.

[Word indistinct] insufficient fighting spirit in a part of party members was assessed as opportunism. It was emphasized therefore that in the forthcoming action differentiation must be carried out also in the LCY itself, the ranks of which should be left by all those who are not ready to set a good example in the struggle for stabilization.

Narrowing of capital and collective expenditures, that is reducing them to within real frameworks, increase in exports and decrease in imports, energy and raw material saving, larger production of food and halt of inflation were marked as special tasks of the LCY and entire society.

A speedier and more adequate introduction of the system of remuneration according to work performed, which should be an incentive to revival of production, is of vital significance.

It was pointed out to indispensability of struggle against bearers of local interests, that is phenomenon of shutting in communal, provincial and republican boundaries [sentence as received]. It must be realized by pooling of labour and [word indistinct] means in the integral Yugoslav market, by which competitiveness of the Yugoslav economy towards foreign countries will also be intensified.

Central Committee members pointed to the fact that the awareness of seriousness of the situation evidently has not yet penetrated into all spheres of society, since there are still examples of wasteful conduct. That is illustrated with the fact that Yugoslavs still spend large sums of foreign currency for private import, still travel abroad much, etc.

In spite of great difficulties, it was emphasized, Yugoslav self-management society has strength to fight successfully for the objectives of stabilization. However, the question of discipline, legality, responsibility at all levels, republican and federal leaderships included, will be heightened. Irregularities and weaknesses must not be generalized any longer, but concrete personalities and organs that do not observe adopted conclusions must be pointed out.

All that, as it was noted, is not at all opposite to the principle of pluralism of self-management interests. On the contrary, by harmonizing these interests, [words indistinct] taking into account the interests of the entire community, self-management will get a new swing.

This afternoon the [word indistinct] will continue work with debate, after which, as is expected, conclusions will be adopted.

REPORTAGE ON KONCAR CONTROVERSY

Resignation Discussed

LD231910 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 23 (TANJUG) -- In a several-hour debate Wednesday evening, the Belgrade City Committee of the League of Communists assessed as unacceptable and anti-selfmanagement the conduct of its member Rade Koncar since the 12th LCY Congress until the present, and accepted his resignation as member of the committee.

Rade Koncar, who is director general of the Belgrade enterprise "Jugobrod", announced his resignation to all posts in the League of Communists at the 12th congress held in late June this year. His statement came after the delegates to the congress unanimously rejected his draft amendment to the League's Statute which pertained to the method of organization in the League of Communists. The delegates assessed Koncar's draft as contrary to the Yugoslav self-management system.

Yesterday evening's debate underlined that the question of Koncar's plotical responsibility was not being raised because of his having submitted the draft amendment at the congress since this is a democratic right enjoyed by each of its participants. In the view of the City Committee, his responsibility lies in his having resorted to unusual pressures after the congress by threatening to resign from all posts in the League of Communists. With such conduct Koncar only assisted anti-selfmanagement elements in their malicious political manipulations.

The City Committee assessed that, following the congress, Koncar launched unsubstantiated accusations on an alleged imperilment of the Yugoslav community's unity. Objectively, such positions of Rade Koncar, irrespective of his real personal intentions, meant a call to the anti-selfmanagement oriented malcontents to enter into a confrontation with society, it was unanimously assessed in debate at last night's meeting of the City Committee. Nobody denies the need for constructive criticism, in keeping with the established standards of conduct of League of Communists members, speakers pointed out. They assessed, however, that Koncar, carried away by his ambitions of personal vanguardism and leadership, substituted justified criticism of shortcomings with an apparent radical-revolutionary progressism which, essentially, offers nothing but a "centralistic-unitary and Stalinist concept" -- as specified by President of the League of Communists City Committee Ivan Stambolic. According to the participants in debate, Koncar's conduct and positions are not a criticism of the weaknesses of socialist self-management practice but a clear step towards introducing political struggle for power into the LCY.

As Koncar himself stated at the end of last night's debate at the League of Communists City Committee, which took place in a democratic atmosphere marked with tolerance, that he would respect the statutory norms of conduct for the league members and the principle of democratic centralism, the members of the City Committee agreed unanimously to accept Koncar's resignation to all posts, with his remaining member of the LCY.

Analysis of Amendment

AU231056 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 82 p 6

[Installment one of the "Views and Opinions" column article by Ciril Ribicic, "Why Are Koncar's Proposal Unacceptable," reprinted from Ljubljana TEORIJA IN PRAKSA, double issue Nos 7-8, which carries it under heading "Contributions Under Question Mark"; translated into Serbo-Croatian from Slovene]

[Text] Before I say anything about certain views expressed by Rade Koncar, delegate of the New Belgrade Communal Organization of the League of Communists of Serbia, in the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations and at the concluding plenary session of the 12th LCY Congress, it is necessary to briefly evaluate the contents of discussions at the 12th LCY Congress.

In those discussions, the delegates and guests very openly, critically and resolutely spoke about the current economic and other social problems. The foreign public information media, in the main, also have very positively appraised the critical approach and spontaneity in the discussions at the 12th LCY Congress and they appraised them as a sign of greater democratization, openness and freedom of opinion in the LCY. However, this time too, there are some who skillfully manipulate certain parts in the critical appraisals made by the highest leaders and build a mosaic of the most critical conditions in Yugoslavia and incorrectly emphasize different views within the LCY itself. Some "veterans" among the guests at the congress also contributed to this with their one-sided appraisals and proposals.

Most of the statements made by delegates during the discussions at the 12th LCY Congress were based on the LCY program, the Constitution and the Law of Associated Labor and, on this basis, sought proposals and directions for the activity of communists in the future. Much fewer conceited and demagogic statements were made in the discussions than could be concluded on the basis of the public information media reports. There were relatively few reports, that is, presentations of the situation in one's own basic organization of associated labor, local community or commune, which were not connected with the currently most important problems of development of the entire Yugoslav society. In addition, it must be pointed out that, especially in the discussions on the political system of socialist self-management, it was felt that the proposed congress documents were not based to the same extent on Kardelj's study "Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-management" which represented the ideological and theoretical basis of the discussions at the 11th LCY Congress.

Positive

It was felt that Tito, Kardelj and Bakaric were not among the delegates of the 12th LCY Congress. Deliberating about what should be changed in the system, some proposals bypassed and some others went directly against the essence of Kardelj's study, the LCY program, the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor.

We were able to hear such unacceptable proposals and extreme appraisals in the discussions on the current situation in Kosovo, in the discussions on intranational relations and the role of the republics and provinces in our systems and the discussion on organization of the LCY. All these questions are in a certain way related to the statements by Rade Koncar in the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations and at the concluding plenary session of the 12th LCY Congress. Thus, it is necessary also to point out the great reaction to and different appraisals of his statements in the public information media, and especially the fact that what the media primarily emphasized in his views is his statement that, in Yugoslavia, no one is responsible for anything and that he would resign from the positions which he holds if his proposals were not accepted, whereas, at the same time, nothing is said about the other essential and more important questions which he raised.

It is certainly possible to agree with some of Koncar's individual appraisals and views and especially with those which concern the seriousness and critical nature of the current socioeconomic situation. I have in mind here Koncar's criticism of the unrealistically planned development and his views that stricter responsibility should apply to those who make decisions or exercise the greatest influence in decisionmaking both in the economic operations management structures and in the state organs and that stricter responsibility should apply to those who are most responsible for creating real possibilities for economizing and who often, incorrectly and in generalized ways, criticize those who hold management positions in economic operations.

It is also possible to discuss without any hesitation whether the LCY Statute should provide for firmer links among the communists in the basic organizations of the League of Communists and ensure their constant and intensive cooperation with other basic organizations within the work and composite work organizations and their like.

I think that, after the 11th LCY Congress, the discussions about the larger or smaller number of organizational forms of linking the basic organizations of associated labor are still always current but, even despite that, we must agree with the conclusion that one or another organizational solution on its own cannot essentially widen or deepen the activity of the League of Communists. But these problems are seen in a different light if they are raised in the form of the dilemma whether the LCY should be developed on the production or the territorial principle. In this connection the former would imply organizing the League of Communists along the line running from the basic organizations of associated labor through work and composite organizations of associated labor and the so-called production entities, that is, systems, and the latter would imply organizing the League of Communists within the framework of communes, provinces, republics and the federation. In his explanation Koncar directed his amendments to the statute against the territorial principle in organizing the LCY and against the so-called federalism of the LCY.

Negative

According to Koncar, the counterrevolution in Kosovo is the most obvious form of federalization in the LCY. It is this viewpoint, that is, the viewpoint of intranational relations and the federal principle, that makes Koncar's idea, expressed in the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations, that in the seventies, the thesis was imposed on us that we must become disunited in order to again unite, even more disputable. What is probably involved here is a disagreement with the constitutional idea of the federation, that is, with Kardelj's concept of this idea. In his numerous works on intranational relations in Yugoslavia, Kardelj always emphasizes that the autonomy, freedom and independence of peoples are a prerequisite and not an obstacle to their mutual links and association. Only the peoples who are truly autonomous and independent can link together within the federation as equal subjective factors.

In the seventies, Kardelj especially emphasized, as one of the basic characteristics of our federation, the fact that, in our federation, the autonomy of peoples is greater than in the classical federations and confederations and that, in our federation, the integration processes are more widely open in all the spheres in which the common interests of peoples and the working people exist. According to Kardelj, the freedom of the peoples is a condition for their unification. Toward the end of the seventies, Kardelj especially emphasized the economic autonomy of peoples resulting from the self-managing position of workers and all working people. In Kardelj's opinion, this self-managing autonomy of peoples and nationalities has proved itself in Yugoslavia as "a condition for and the most important motive force in the process of their unification and association and of strengthening their mutual cooperation, on the basis of their equality, in solving their common problems and achieving their common goals." According to Kardelj, self-management is the most important factor in overcoming the intranational conflicts and contradictions. The thesis of autonomy and equality as the basis of integration and association cannot be disputed in any of its aspects. But what may be disputable is the (non)implementation of that thesis in practice and especially in all those instances when this thesis is interpreted in a one-sided way. And this is reflected in an encapsulation of the peoples and the republics or in the negation of the equality and autonomy of the republics and provinces within the federation.

Rejection of Amendment

AU231410 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 82 p 6

[Installment two of the "Views and Opinions" column article by Ciril Ribicic, "One-sided Views," reprinted from Ljubljana TEORIJA IN PRAKSA, double issue Nos 7-8, which carries it under the heading "Contributions Under Question Mark"; translated into Serbo-Croatian from Slovene]

[Text] Koncar's views on the organization of the LCY are undoubtedly one-sided.

In his proposals, he emphasizes the production principle which, if it were consistently implemented, would undoubtedly only intensify the pressures from the technocratic structures on the LCY policy and activity. In this way Koncar repeats the proposals that were rejected with sound arguments at the 11th LCY Congress, at which Kardelj said the following about them: "If we accepted the logic of organization of the League of Communists according to which we would vertically link the basic organizations of the League of Communists within the work and the composite organizations and the production entities, then, in the end, the League of Communists would be transformed into an organization that would be identical to the organization of a bank. Then the LCY would be transformed from an ideological and political organization into a federation of management organizations." In Kardelj's opinion, in this way the basic organizations would lose contact with the communal and republican organizations and the LCY leadership as well as with the social developments as a whole. Instead of becoming the ideological motive force of the revolution, the League of Communists would turn into an appendix of technocracy.

Without Dilemma

Koncar does not hide the fact that he speaks on behalf of management structures (he is president of the Management Committee of the Jugobrod Composite Organization of Associated Labor in Belgrade) which cannot agree with an exaggerated subordination of the League of Communists to bureaucratic structures. What is interesting from this point of view in his warning that there is a danger in permanently subordinating the League of Communists to the management structures but that there is also a danger in permanently subordinating the League of Communists to the political-bureaucratic groups within the framework of the so-called territorial principle of organization. As Rade Koncar puts it, the problem in fact lies in the struggle for power and predominance between the bureaucracy within the framework of the state organization and the technocracy within the framework of the organization of associated labor, where the leading role of the workers class and the role of the basic organizations of the League of Communists and all of their members are being forgotten.

In this respect also, Koncar's proposal means a return to the false dilemma of whether it is a predominance of bureaucracy or that of technocracy that must be ensured within the League of Communists. At the 11th LCY Congress, Edvard Kardelj spoke on this dilemma also and in this connection he followed Marx's idea that the main threat to the socialist revolution is that of its own bureaucracy and technocracy and that socialism must be built as a free community of producers: "This is the only road that the socialist society can successfully defend against any restored remnants of the old society which appear in the form of bureaucracy and technocracy." According to Kardelj, this is a struggle which will last an entire period of history.

Is the present organization of the LCY really based on the territorial principle which rejects the production principle? No, the production principle is in effect in the LCY and it implies that the basic form of organization of members of the League of Communists is within their basic organizations of associated labor. As regards the constitutional position of the basic organizations of associated labor, the primary task of members and of the basic organizations of the League of Communists is to fulfill their leading role within the basic organizations of associated labor. The basic organization of associated labor is the basic cell of associated labor and pooling of resources and represents the foundation of the entire delegate assembly system. It is in this respect that the activity of the League of Communists in the associated labor is especially important. But a solution should not be sought in rejecting the so-called territorial principle but in engaging the communists and the basic organizations of the League of Communists among workers, in the basic organizations [of associated labor], in workers' councils, in delegations and at the conferences of delegations. This is the right way of ensuring the influence of associated labor and workers within it on everything even when, in the work and the composit organizations of associated labor, there are no firm organizational forms of linking the communists, which does not imply that the leading role of the League of Communists is unnecessary or impossibly within them.

This leading role must find its expression through the basic organizations and through worker delegates of the basic organizations to the workers' councils and to organizations, through the activity of communists in the federation of trade unions and so forth.

What Is of the Class and What Is National

The territorial principle of organization of the League of Communists may not be negated because that would imply a narrowing of self-management in the associated labor and we must not negate the decisionmaking role of the associated labor as regards political decisions. In his statement in the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations, Koncar clearly stated that, in our country, self-management is in effect only in work organizations and that, outside them, there is no self-management at all. What does this mean as regards the fulfillment of the constitutional role of the commune [opstina] as the commune [komuna] (which, according to Marx, is an open political form for the liberation of labor) and of the role of the republic and the role of the federation.

This is a one-sided observation by someone holding a position in the management structure who sees progress only in the environment where he works (where workers decide everything on a self-managing basis) and sees the danger only on the other side, in the bureaucratic phenomena in the state organization. Koncar advocates unity, and the strengthening of what is of the class at the expense of excessive emphasis on what is national, and he advocates unity at the expense of excessive emphasis on territorialization. The workers class and the associated labor of Yugoslavia need unity: If that is unitarianism, then I am a unitarian, Koncar concludes. It is beyond dispute that what is needed in Yugoslavia today is more rapid development of the unity of the workers class and the unity of peoples and nationalities. But it is a matter of dispute in what way this can be achieved and strengthened. It certainly cannot be achieved on the basis of some kind of idyllic unity of interests of associated labor but only within the framework of the constitutional idea of the political system which is based on the pluralism of self-managing interests within which unity is achieved through the everyday engagement of all subjective forces on the basis of coordination of interests between the basic organizations of associated labor and by respecting the self-management of communes and the self-management and statehood of the republics and the federation. In this respect it is a cause for concern that, in their statements in the discussion at the congress, at least two candidates [as published] advocated the unitarian idea of Yugoslavism.

Koncar's amendment was not adopted but the dilemmas have remained. This was one of the journalistic comments on the concluding plenary session of the 12th LCY Congress. The dilemma of one or another method of organization of the League of Communists and of more or less firm links among the basic organizations of the League of Communists will probably be current in the future also. But there is no dilemma and can be no dilemma within the LCY about certain basic principles of the valid constitutional system, under some pretext that this is required by the difficult economic situation and the so-called federalization of the LCY. These views which negate the constitutional role of the peoples and nationalities and of the republics and provinces and idealize the achievements in the associated labor and the role of the management structures within them, must be resolutely rejected with sound arguments because they are shifting attention from the basic problems of labor and of the system's superstructure to the false dilemmas which have been surpassed in the League of Communists long ago. The 12th LCY Congress clearly and resolutely rejected these proposals. It is impossible to agree with Koncar's appraisal after the congress when he said that the delegates were too tired to be able to grasp the essence of his proposals; nor is it possible to agree with Koncar's proposals affirmatively and that even those who were against them reacted in the same way. It must be pointed out that the voting at the concluding plenary session of the 12th LCY Congress (only Koncar cast his vote against the accepted amendments to the LCY Statute) represented a very reliable indication of the unanimous conviction of a majority of delegates of the 12th LCY Congress. But it must be also pointed out that the proposed amendments and especially their explanation do not represent the appropriate paths to overcoming the current economic and other social problems.

PRISTINA RADIO-TV IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

AU241722 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Summary] An extended meeting of the Prizren Municipality SAWP Conference examined the results of the struggle waged against negative phenomena that have been present in our society of late. The meeting concluded that a number of negative social phenomena are also apparent in Prizren municipality, such as misuse and abuse of housing, nonpayment of bills, rents, radio-TV licenses and so forth. It was stated at the meeting that the sum owed by Kosovo citizens to Pristina radio-TV alone amounts to 220 million dinars. "This has resulted in this information institution experiencing a difficult material situation and a decline of program standards, while the radio-TV staff has not received payment of wages for the past 2 months."

The meeting decided that a report be submitted about all negative phenomena by 2 October.

HODZA ATTENDS KOSOVO PEOPLE'S RALLY 26 SEP

LD261450 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] (Ramnjane), 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- The 40th anniversary of the formation of the first Albanian partisan detachment in Kosovo, the Zejnel Hajdini Detachment, was marked in the village of (Ramnjane) near Kosovska Vitina today.

In this connection, on the spot where the detachment was formed, a people's rally was held in which several thousand inhabitants of the Vitina and other municipalities in the Kosovo Morava Valley took part.

The celebration was attended by Fadilj Hodza, People's Hero and one of the initiators of the formation of the Zejnel Hajdini Detachment, Pavel Jovicevic, Petar Brajovic, Ali Sukrija, Kolu Siroka and other representatives of the province, furthermore representatives of organs and sociopolitical organizations of the federation of the Socialist Republics of Serbia and Macedonia as well as representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army and numerous other guests.

Sinan Hasani, president of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, spoke of the significance of forming the Zeljnel Hajdini Detachment, Kosovo's postwar development, the present situation in the province and about our country's relations with its neighbors.

The rally in (Ramnjane) sent a greetings telegram to the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

BRIEFS

OECD OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT -- Belgrade, September 23 (TANJUG) -- Deputy Secretary General of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Jacob Myerson left Yugoslavia today after a two-day official visit. Myerson had talks with a number of Yugoslav officials on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the OECD. Views were also exchanged on current questions related to economic development, particularly in the developing countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 23 Sep 82 LD]